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House Omits Fund for CCC; FM Radio for State Police; Nazis Await French Ships

The World's Day—June 3, 1942

Washington: House Committee Omits CCC Fund

Eliminating a $75,818,000 appropriation for the Civilian Conservation Corps, the House Appropriations Committee approved a $1,058,451,660 bill for the Labor Department, the Social Security Board, and related agencies. Members voted 15 to 12 to end the CCC program, Chairman Cannon (D) of Missouri said. [Page 3.]

In three unanimous votes, the House of Representatives approved resolutions declaring that the United States is at war with Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania. The Senate is expected to act on the resolutions tomorrow.

A Naval expansion program authorizing construction of approximately 500 fighting ships, nearly doubling the size of the United States Fleet, was drafted by Chairman Vinson of the House Naval Affairs Committee, who said he would introduce a bill to this effect shortly.

New cable and telegraph rates providing a flat 60-cent rate for any of 102 standard messages between soldiers overseas and their families in the United States, were announced. [Page 3.]

More than 100 new combat ships for the United States Navy will have been commissioned by the end of this year, Rear Admiral A. H. Van Keuren, Chief of the Bureau of Ships, told the House Naval Affairs Committee.

A growing copper shortage, threatening curtailment of the small calibre ammunition program, is causing increasing anxiety among high military, naval, and production officials. [Financial Page.]

A shortage of metals has made necessary the revision of the war plant expansion program, a planned 10,000,000-ton steel production increase will be cut 30 to 35 per cent for this reason, and "our civilian economy is fast going on a subsistence standard," War Production officials said.

A large force of United States airmen gradually being built up in Britain is now in training with the Royal Air Force for future air attacks upon Germany, according to Washington advices. [Page 1.]

War insurance of private property against damage by enemy action will be offered by local agents beginning about June 20 under a plan worked out by the Government's War Damage Corporation. [Financial Page.]

Two hundred and fourteen additional firms in Latin America, a majority of them located in Brazil, have been added to the United States blacklist because of alleged connections with Germany, Japan, or Italy.

Age limit for enlistments in the United States Coast Guard, now incorporated in the Navy for the remainder of the war, was lifted from 35 to 55 years.

Japanese propaganda methods in the United States: a review of the testimony in the recent Ryder-Williams trial in which two U. S. citizens were found guilty of serving as unregistered agents of a foreign government. [First Page, Second Section.]

New England: FM Radio for Bay State Police

Plans are announced for equipping 103 Massachusetts State Police cars with two-way frequency-modulation radio sets. [Page 2.]

Massachusetts motorists are using ration cards illegally, WPB regional officials were told. [Page 4.]

Bills for second installment of 1941 income taxes mailed to Massachusetts taxpayers for June 15 payment deadline. [Page 4.]

Brig. Gen. Kenneth T. Blood took command of the important New England Sector of the Eastern Defense Command. [Page 2.]

Europe: Nazis Await French Ships, Moscow Says

Five hundred Nazi seamen who were reported trained aboard French vessels to command French vessels at Nantes, Brest, and Bordeaux, were graduated by Nazi Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, the Moscow radio reported. In London, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons that no official confirmation had been reecived of reports that German sailors had been trained on French war craft.

Aid to China is being rushed by Britain and the United States as fast as other urgent requirements and the difficulties of transport will allow, Mr. Eden told the Commons.

Britain will join the United States in observing United Nations Day on June 14 which President Roosevelt designated to coincide with U. S. Flag Day.

Assassination in Paris of Albert Clement, managing editor of the collaborationist newspaper Cri du Peuple, was carried out by an assailant who fled on bicycle. [Page 6.]

Coal rationing has been decreed by the British Government despite opposition. Householders will receive 750 pounds a year per person in addition to household allowance. The Government is also assuming full control of the nation's coal mines.

National: Bridges Released on $3,000 Bond

Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader arrested by Immigration officers at San Francisco on a warrant ordering his deportation to Australia as a Communist, was freed within a few hours under a $3,000 bond following issuance of a writ of habeas corpus.

About 45 passengers on the diplomat exchange ship Drottningholm are still being held at Ellis Island pending further examination of their visas, the District Director of Immigration said at New York. He explained that "the visas were not in accordance with facts" and the 45 were being given the customary hearings as quickly as possible. [Page 6.]

The War: Chinese Claim Recapture of Yangki

Far East: Chinese claimed to have weakened Japanese position in Chekiang Province with recapture of Yangki.

South Pacific: Allied bombers inflicted new blows on Japanese bases north of Australia.

RAF: Approximately 400 British planes carried out second raid on Essen, with only 14 failing to return.

At Sea: Navy announced that British merchantman and an American freighter had been torpedoed in Caribbean several weeks ago and the survivors landed at an East Coast port.

Libya: British troops captured Axis supply point 30 miles west of main British positions as Nazi troops mopped up Allied forces in nine-mile sector.

Russia: Soviets scored local successes as Eastern Front remained generally quiet.

Madagascar: Vichy announced British forces had occupied Androvorano, 25 miles south of Diego Suarez naval base on Madagascar.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Quezon Asserts Faith Unharmed

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—President Quezon of the Philippine Government told the House yesterday that neither, "death, ruin and destruction" had daunted the spirit of the Filipinos "nor lessened our faith in America."

President Quezon, speaking to a well-filled and hushed House chamber, quoted Mr. Roosevelt as having told him:

"I give to the people of the Philippines my solemn pledge that their freedom will be redeemed and their independence established and protected."

As the members applauded loudly, the slender statesman who only recently came to this country, said:

"I hope that the pledge of the President of the United States will be considered as a pledge by every one of you."

Unification Held Need Of Port of Boston

Disjointed terminal system declared greatest obstacle in the way of better conditions.

Lack of a unified terminal system at the Port of Boston, which has been considered a stumbling block to the progress of the port for many years, came sharply into focus today as shipping men weighed possibilities of wider use of the port both during and after the war.

Indications of improvement in the volume of ocean traffic here and a general brightening of the shipping outlook, already in view, are stressed by port experts as significant of a possible "turn of the tide" for the betterment of port conditions.

The hour has arrived to plan for the future, and for unification of Boston waterfront terminals to the end that operation under single control and management make possible economy and efficiency, shipping men declare.

Commerce has declined to a point where the port has openly been designated as a "ghost port." But steps to regain the lost business are being taken.

Agreement Signed

Labor and management have signed an agreement for modification of some of their working rules, placing the port in a more competitive position with other North Atlantic ports. Longshoremen agreed to work "around the clock" to conform with the rapid tempo of wartime needs. Railroads have agreed to abolish dockage and wharfage charges on ballast that is discharged at railroad-owned piers.

Substantial improvements are under way in some parts of the harbor front, though war conditions prevent disclosure of details. Other betterments are expected to start at an unspecified time, including modernization of Mystic Terminal, Charlestown, which was authorized by the Legislature about a year ago.

Removal of the Atlantic Avenue elevated structure is rapidly improving traffic conditions along the water front, and raising property values, it was pointed out by port interests who ventured to envisage greater use of the piers on the city proper harborline as a future development.

Yet, withal, the problem of greatest magnitude is probably the lack of a unified terminal system, which would allow interchange of freight and a flat charge for all service identical at each pier, ship interests declared today.

Unified Control

Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce said today that one general unified terminal control has been advocated by the Maritime Association for many years, with all railroad property within a certain radius of the center of the city being taken over by terminal trustees backed by State credit as proposed in the Storrow report on New England Railroad Consolidation several years back.

Lack of co-ordination in terminals at the port of Boston seri-

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

British Bombers Again Blast Essen; U.S. Tank 'Secret Weapon' in Libya; United Nations Build Basis for Peace

'General Grant' playing important part in British victory over Rommel columns.

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH BRITISH TANK BRIGADE ON LIBYAN BATTLEFRONT, June 1. Delayed—It certainly shakes one to have a 75mm. gun of a new American-built General Grant tank go off in one's ear.

The first time it happened to me, I instinctively ducked, imagining that the enemy was shelling us and had scored a direct hit on the front of the tank's armor plates.

We moved within range of the enemy and, as our tank lumbered westward over the undulating desert, little blurs and smudges on the horizon developed into the shapes and outlines of tanks, armored cars, and trucks of various sizes and descriptions. Through field glasses, one could even make out human figures.

Looking for Escape

Since early morning a large enemy armored column with a supply echelon consisting of several hundred vehicles had been looking for an unguarded opening in order to descend from the escarpment toward the coast. Our job was to maintain sufficient fire to discourage their coming in our direction pending the arrival of British reinforcements. Several seconds elapsed after each shot was fired before a cloud of dust and smoke on the skyline near the enemy column showed where the shell landed. After each shot, the enemy vehicles scurried about uneasily like molested ants. We could outshoot them and they had no desire to sample the 75s' deadly accuracy from any closer range, although the shots they fired in answer fell several hundred yards short.

The General Grants are 28-ton medium tanks mounting 75 mm. guns, with 37 mm. guns in the turret, and with armor immune to most types of armor-piercing shells. They are the "secret weapon" which the British Command had kept up its sleeve until the present German attack.

Hitherto, no hint regarding these tanks had been allowed to leak out for the enlightenment of the enemy and this secrecy was amply justified.

Wherever the General Grants have gone into action, they have checked the enemy advance. Forty-eight hours after their baptism of fire they had accounted for a great number of enemy tanks. The tank in which I rode was one of the first to see action. In an early engagement it received 15 direct hits from heavy German armor-piercing shells. The major commanding the tank was slightly wounded by shrapnel in this engagement and still was wearing a stained tunic, not having had time either to change it or to bathe. I asked him

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Associated Press Cablephoto

These Nazis Say 'Kamerad'

Upper: Surviving crew member of a burning German tank walks with upraised arms as he surrenders to a British Bren gun carrier on the Libyan battlefield. The British claimed the Germans lost 260 tanks, about half of their original fighting strength. Lower: Gen. Ludwig Crüwell, Deputy Commander of the German Afrika Corps, climbs out of a British tank on arrival at British headquarters following his capture in the Libyan desert, May 26. General Crüwell said he was taken prisoner because his pilot landed in the midst of British desert troops in the belief they were Italians.

Commando Chief in U. S.; Invasion by Allies Near?

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—Prospects for an early Anglo-American leap onto the continent of Europe took on new substance today with the announcement that Lord Louis Mountbatten, head of the famed British Commandos, had arrived here to consult with "representatives of United States fighting services."

Following closely upon the recent promise by Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, that American forces would land in France, the visit of Lord Louis has aroused enormous interest and a great deal of speculation in the Capital.

Although British air raids now constitute the only "second front" in Europe, an actual invasion of the continent has been promised by both President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Since the British Commandos have had more experience than any other Allied unit in landing operations, it is obvious that Lord Louis and his assistants would be in the forefront of any invasion planning.

It is also thought significant that the Commando chief's arrival coincided with the arrival of an important British delegation to discuss Anglo-American production problems.

Meanwhile, it has been learned that units of the American Air Force have been arriving in Great Britain steadily for the past two months, lending practical point to Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold's promise that American planes and pilots will soon take a major part in the immense air raids now being launched against the German Rhineland.

These American units are believed to be already large enough to form a powerful striking force and have been held back only to permit the pilots to become expertly familiar with the conditions of aerial warfare over Western Europe.

More Training Needed

It is understood that United States and British officials have carefully considered the effect which a devastating all-American air raid would have upon German morale. To date such a raid has been ruled out on the grounds that American units have not yet had enough battle experience to make it safe or practical to send them over the 300 miles from England to the Rhineland—considered to be by far the "hottest" aerial region in the world.

As one British official put it, it would be unfair to the pilots to

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Growing Material Shortages Revise War Expansion Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—Revision of the war plant expansion program has been made necessary because of shortage of materials, particularly metals, William L. Batt, Chairman of the Requirements Committee of the War Production Board, disclosed today.

The nation no longer faces a single shortage but an over-all picture of shortages in nearly all basic materials, Mr. Batt declared. He gave the first comprehensive picture of the new phase of the war effort at a press conference in conjunction with A. I. Henderson, newly appointed Director of Materials.

"I can see times ahead when a shipway may stand idle for lack of steel and an ammunition line may slow down for lack of copper and brass," Mr. Batt declared today.

"Our civilian economy is fast going on a minimum subsistence standard. Vital materials no longer can be used except for war and for the maintenance of those things necessary to carry on the war."

Mr. Batt revealed that steel capacity has been increased 5,000,000 tons but that the projected 10,000,000 ton increase is being reviewed and will probably be trimmed 30 per cent. "Some 65 to 70 per cent probably will be completed," Mr. Batt explained. "At least 70 per cent and possibly more of the projected increase in pig iron capacity will be completed."

Mr. Batt indicated that a brand new chapter in the war production program is about to open. "The past months have been relatively easy," he said. "The military has taken from the civilian to meet its needs.

"This pool is nearly dry. From here on it will be a continuous problem to provide materials to meet the needs of our fighting forces. Industry must get ready

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

British Limit College Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 3—Girls training to be teachers are now the only women in Britain allowed to complete the full course of academic training after reaching the age of compulsory national service, according to officials of the Ministry of Labor here.

The universities of this country have agreed to co-operate with the Government in ensuring that no woman is left studying in college who might be rendering more useful service to the country elsewhere.

Special arrangements have been made to enable girls not called up to obtain degrees and diplomas in less than the customary time—three years usually. Some universities, like those of Manchester and Leeds, have shortened the period of vacations, and it is understood that Oxford and Cambridge are contemplating the same step.

In this way it is hoped to pack four terms instead of three into the academic year, with the result that the curriculum for a degree course can be completed in time for the students to enroll themselves in some branch of compulsory national service at the end of the academic year in which they attain their twentieth birthday.

The new system applies to all women students except teachers and those studying certain special subjects considered to be of national importance. Teachers are the only class to have regulations completely relaxed in their favor, but girls who in October, 1942, are under 19½ years old and are studying certain subjects, such as dairy culture, agriculture, physical training, radiography, or social science, are to be permitted to continue their courses for two years.

Authorities are determined not to allow universities and colleges to become hidecuts for slackers. No girls are to be admitted to the academic course in the future without giving satisfactory assurance of diligence and application, and all deferments from service are subject to good reports of conduct and progress.

Conversations seek to consolidate postwar solidarity among foes of Axis.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—Basic negotiations designed to build the real framework of the future peace and to consolidate the postwar solidarity of the United Nations are in progress in Moscow, London, and Washington, it was authoritatively learned today. China is also a full participant.

The conversations are already well advanced between Russia and Britain and the tentative agreements which they have reached now form a part of the discussions going on here between the State Department and the Russian, British, and Chinese envoys.

From these developments it is evident that the postwar lend-lease undertaking just signed between China and the United States and the one offered to Moscow last week represent first fruits of larger negotiations. And in light of these negotiations, last week-end's address by Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, becomes more than a theoretical exposition of America's hopes for the postwar settlement. They suggest the terms which are even now under study by the principal United nations.

Political and Economic

The negotiations are taking in both political and economic questions and while a fundamental and wide-ranging agreement is anticipated, this agreement will not take the form, as far as the United States is concerned of treaty commitments requiring senatorial ratification at this time. They will represent an agreed statement of intentions and will in effect constitute the first major implementation of the Atlantic Charter.

It is expected that a separate undertaking will be made by Russia and Britain with particular application to territorial and policing problems in Europe.

It is understood that Russia has agreed to seek no territorial acquisition from Poland although the exact future relationship of the Baltic States, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, to the U. S. S. R. remain part of the current conversation.

Watch for Trickery

It has developed from the negotiations, even in their present preliminary stage, that the Soviet Government is determined not to allow the Nazi leadership of Germany, when the war begins to turn decisively against it, to calmly call quits and expect to get off with a slap on the wrist. It is also determined that the Nazi Party and personnel will not be allowed to change its name and complexion and deceptively offer itself as the German Government with which the Allies can make peace.

It is on this basis that it is understood that Russia, Britain, and the United States are in agreement that not only will they make no peace independent of the other but that they will throughout the armistice and reconstruction period deal with no German Government which is not satisfactory to the other.

And it is with this background that Mr. Welles' Memorial Day statement takes on particular point.

"I believe," he said, "that these voices of the men who will make our victory possible will demand that justice be done, inexorably and swiftly to those individuals, groups or peoples, as the case may be, that can truly be held accountable for the stupendous catastrophe into which they plunged the human race.

Need for Just Peace

"But I believe they will likewise wish to make certain that no element in any nation shall be forced to atone for vicarious crimes for which it is not responsible, and that no people shall be forced to look forward to endless years of want and of starvation."

The progress of the negotiations does not yet permit any detailed public report on their probable outcome, but it can be reliably stated that politically they rest on the Atlantic Charter and economically they rest on the master lend-lease agreement between the United States and Britain, which is now in the process of being duplicated between America and all of the other United Nations.

Specifically, the negotiations are taking up:

1. An effort to keep territorial claims out of all Allied peace plans.
2. An agreement on how to end every vistage of imperialism.
3. The extent and methods for disarming the Axis after the war and making that disarma-

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

RAF pounds Ruhr area losing only 14 planes, British menace Nazi supply line in Libya.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The RAF carried out a second punishing raid on Essen and other objectives in Germany's industrial Ruhr last night and out of approximately 400 participating planes only 14 failed to return.

The relatively light losses sustained by the RAF in its heavy raids on the Reich and the failure of the Luftwaffe to establish superiority either in Libya or in Russia have caused some observers to wonder if perhaps Nazi air power has not been seriously impaired. The British magazine Aeroplane, for example, estimates that the Luftwaffe's first-line air strength on all fronts probably does not now exceed 5,000 planes. In any event, it would seem that Germany's actual might has been spread thin.

Moreover, if the low ratio of British losses is an accurate gauge of German air strength in Western Europe, especially insofar as fighter planes are concerned, the United Nations would appear to be assured of the overwhelming advantage in the air that would be necessary to establish a permanent invasion bridgehead on the Continent. Incidentally, the presence of Lord Louis Mountbatten in Washington may have some significance in this connection.

An RAF commentator in London gave an interesting estimate of Allied air strength, present and potential, when he declared that a total of 30,000 planes bombing Germany each month was "not fantastic."

Although Tuesday night's raid on Essen was not carried out on the same scale as the previous raids on Essen and Cologne, it nevertheless caused widespread damage to military objectives. Returning pilots said huge fires were left burning.

Nazis struck back again, bombing the cathedral town of Canterbury, but the raid was small compared to the RAF assault.

In Libya, the British appear to have further endangered Field Marshal Rommel's supply lines by a thrust to Rotunda Segnali, a major base some 30 miles west of the advance Axis positions. At the same time, however, Marshal Rommel's forces mopped up British troops in a nine-mile area in the "escape gaps" which they have blasted through fixed British infantry positions. The Nazi General's plans remain obscure. He either can beat a retreat through the gaps when he has acquired new supplies or seek again to press on to Tobruk.

In the Far East, the Chinese claimed to have cut a triangular chunk from the flank of the Japanese lines in Chekiang Province with the recapture of Yangki, 45 miles northwest of Kinhwa, while the Japanese, on the other hand, say that their new offensive in Kiangsi Province, adjoining Chekiang, is moving ahead swiftly.

In Washington, the House of Representatives voted unanimously to add Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania to the list of countries with which the United States is officially at war.

In the war at sea, the Navy announced that a large British merchantman and a medium-sized United States freighter had been torpedoed in the Carribean Sea several weeks ago.

Essen Raided

Strong British air squadrons blasted again at the munitions center of Essen, Germany, Tuesday night, mopping up areas which escaped destruction in the 1,036-plane raid Monday night, and striking at other objectives in the industrial Ruhr Valley.

At home, the British said a small number of enemy planes dropped bombs in Southeast Eng-

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

New England Defense Sector Termed Well Equipped to Meet Enemy Attack

By a Staff Photographer

Pupils in the Milton, Mass., School System Who Have Been Drawing Patriotic Posters for the New England Regional Office of Civilian Defense Shown With Their Work

Left—Joseph DeLuca, age 4, a kindergarten student in the Collicott School. Center—Front row, left to right: Richard Nelson, Irene Cleaquot, and Miss Dora Hamlin, Art Superintendent of the Milton Public Schools; back row: Dean Doran, Henry Quinn, Marjorie Murphy, and Martha Googins. Right—Jean Cruickshanks (left) absorbs the lesson taught by Martha Googins' poster, held by the artist.

Modern Radio for State Police Awaits Consent on Materials

The Massachusetts State Police will shortly blanket the State with an ultra-modern, two-way frequency modulation radio system, unless Federal authorities refuse priorities on needed material, George J. Cronin, State Purchasing Agent, revealed today.

Mr. Cronin's announcement came as he awarded to Fred M. Link of New York City a contract to construct the system, consisting of nine antenna masts at strategic points throughout the State and two-way connections with 103 patrol cars.

Mr. Link, police radio specialist, submitted the lowest of five bids. His price was $139,399. Other bids ranged as high as $190,118.

Awarding of the contract was made after Massachusetts Institute of Technology experts examined the specifications and recommended acceptance of the Link bid. For some time M. I. T. experts have been working with State Police officials on the two-way system.

If Federal construction authorization is obtained, Massachusetts will join a long list of states which now have two-way frequency modulation state police radios. In frequency modulation static is practically eliminated.

Among those states now operating such systems are: Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, and Virginia.

State officials point out today that the present state police radio system is a makeshift, inefficient affair. To obtain the greatest possible efficiency in state police protection, it was decided that an up-to-the-minute system was advisable. The 1941 Legislature appropriated the necessary funds.

The nine antenna masts will be directed on high elevations throughout the State. One will be built on Great Blue Hill, Milton; another on Holts Hill, Andover; a third on Mt. Greylock, Adams; another on Mt. Holyoke, Hadley; a fifth on Mt. Wachusett, Princeton; the sixth on Manomet Hill, Plymouth; the seventh on Copecut Hill, Fall River; the eighth in Nantucket, and the last on Martha's Vineyard.

2 New Englanders In Philippines Fatalities List

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—The War Department today announced, for local publication, the names of 75 additional United States soldiers from 27 States who were killed in action or who passed on as the result of wounds, in the Philippines.

Those from this area included:

Mudzinski, Stanislaw; Peter Mudzinski, brother, New Britain, Conn., and Antonio Crescenza of Plymouth, Mass.

Patriotic Songs On Raid System

Testing Boston's air-raid siren system, the City Committee on Public Safety today substituted two patriotic songs for the usual noontime bells. The loudspeakers on 21 large buildings of the City rang out with "America" and "The Star Spangled Banner."

Spokesmen for the City Committee said the test had been made for no particular reason other than they "wanted to hear how it would sound," and—after all—"some daily test of the sirens is a good thing." What may come out of the big loudspeakers tomorrow has still not been decided.

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Milton Children Visualize Patriotism

By William R. Frye
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

School children in Milton, Mass., from kindergarten to high school are happily telling the grown-ups—through crayon posters—how to be good American wartime patriots.

Mothers and fathers who do too much talking over the back fence, or who don't "get in the scrap to lick the Jap," or who forget to save pennies for war stamps, are being told just exactly where to get off.

From the four-year-olds in kindergarten right up to the grown-ups ready for college, public school children in this advanced residential town have joined enthusiastically in a project which has produced 1,000 posters for the New England office of Civilian Defense.

At the suggestion of Joseph M. Loughlin, Regional Director, the Milton boys and girls were invited to dramatize the need for wholehearted home co-operation with governmental war efforts. The posters they have drawn will be displayed in downtown Boston store windows, in Milton, and perhaps elsewhere. Similar projects are planned for other sections of the United States.

War Stamp Prizes

As a reward for their inspiring example of patriotism, several of the children who have done the best work will be given War Stamp prizes, with money contributed by an interested group of citizens.

From the point of view of the Milton teachers who co-operated by giving classroom time and lending a guiding hand, the children are learning how to draw and paint while using up-to-date, worthwhile subject matter.

The United States Regional Office of Civilian Defense likes the idea because in the first place it makes for after-school and dinner-table conversation, and in the second place, how can a grown-up resist the appeal of, say, seven-year-old Elizabeth Dunn, who drew three mice and labeled the picture, "Be quiet—be quiet—be quiet like a mouse"?

The theme that "a slip of a lip may sink a ship" and "talking over fences may cause trouble in the trenches" runs through many of the posters, drawn in an area near the Fore River Shipyard. Gloria Graves, 13-year-old student in the Mary A. Cunningham Junior High School, won the first prize back in April, when the School's social club first tried out the idea of posters for defense. She drew a cartoon of women gossiping over the back fence, and added the caption, "Aw, ladies, cut it out!"

Men Also Hit

The men come in for censure, too, from the young (and apparently observing) critics. Bobby Hoeft, age 11, Grade 4, offered this slogan to the masculine element:

Spring does things to a young man's fancy,
But he shouldn't become a gossiping Nancy.

Salvaging scrap metal and rubber furnished a popular theme. Perhaps it was because "scrap" and "Jap" rhymed so well. At any rate, many red, yellow, and blue crayons were devoted to boys and girls gathering old iron and steel, newspapers, worn tires.

Crayons and water colors weren't enough for some boys and girls to put across their point. Four-year-old Joseph DeLuca, for example, pasted some real newspaper clippings through a slot in his poster, just above the picture of a cart, so that it looked as if the children in the picture were really drawing old papers away to the junkman.

Richard Nelson, fourth grade student, illustrated his theme, "Don't spill the beans," by painting a pot, tipping over, with real beans pouring out of the mouth. The real beans were glued onto the poster.

Irene Chagnot, also a fourth grader, painted a cat's head just popping out above a real paper bag pasted on the drawing paper. Her slogan was, "Don't let the cat out of the bag."

"Hush, or you'll be in a dog house," warned Marie Fuggio, age 9, grade 4. And she fashioned a three dimensional dog house, with a painted dog looking forlornly out.

Jane Blenkhorn, 11-year-old Grade 6 student in the Collicott School, discovered an original rhyme:

Save rubber—
Make the Axis blubber.

So did Doris Park, grade 4:

When your tongue's a-waggin',
Your brain's a-laggin'.

The Milton children adopted other themes, also. They urged saving books for soldiers, walking to save gas and rubber ("Save for America or Slave for the Axis"), buying War Stamps ("Stamp out the Axis"), squelching rumors, carrying bundles home so stores wouldn't have to make auto deliveries; also, learning to be a good citizen, and even "amusing yourself," for morale.

Adoption Planned

Arthur D. Grose, Consultant to the Public Education Division of the Regional OCD office, who took the idea to Milton, says commercial artists are planning to adopt some of the slogans and illustration ideas. One of Milton's school children may find that his poster has been embodied in a design printed by the thousands and distributed to every city and town in the Civilian Defense network.

If that happens, Uncle Sam will look back to the Cunningham school, where the idea first took root, with real gratitude. George L. Campbell, principal, Horace F. Turner, Superintendent of Schools, and Miss Dora Hamlin, Art Supervisor, took active part in promotion of the project, and saw to it that every student in the Milton public schools had a chance to help out if he wanted to. And they did want to!

Among the students who did especially good work were the following (Grades kindergarten to 6): Valerie Guilliams, Charles Donahue, Charlotte Fuller, William O'Toole, Joseph Cronin, Ruth Mackin, Donald Bean, Ray Purdy, Dorothy Ann Small, Jane Halliday, and Eleanor Murphy.

Junior and Senior High School: Jean Wittekind, Henry J. Quinn, Dean Doran, John Bodganski, Manola Tansey, Marilyn Morse, Ruth McNamara, Richard Wheeler, Jeanne Murphy, Virginia Eaton, Lillian Faulkner, Rita Thatcher, Charles Williams, George Gibb, Lillian Lee Browne, and Richard Good.

Unification Held Need Of Port of Boston

Continued from Page 1

ously affects the port's business, he pointed out. A steamer, expecting to pick up cargo coming here by different railroads is considerably delayed and embarrassed by lack of unification, he charged. A belt-line railroad, linking all ocean terminals and all railroad yards, is one of the most important needs, he declared.

All terminal facilities, piers, yards, team tracks, passenger and freight stations, ticket offices, accounting offices, general offices, telegraph facilities, freight houses, icing facilities, round houses, lighters and tugs, warehouses, docks, elevators, coal-piers and produce terminals, he said, should be under single control and management.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR | RAIN | WARMER | CLOUDY
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional light rains or drizzle, ending by evening. Continued cool with gentle winds.

Maine: Little change in temperature, occasional very light rain in south portion tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Little change in temperature tonight.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Continued cool tonight.

Massachusetts: Continued cool tonight, occasional very light rain or drizzle in the Cape Cod region this evening.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:39 p. m.; height, 10 feet. Thursday, 3:55 a. m.; height, 10.7 feet. Light all vehicles by 8:45 p. m.

Alertness of Public Praised By New Commanding Officer

War Activities in New England

General Blood Takes Command—The New England Sector of the Eastern Defense Command is well supplied with men, munitions, and equipment and is ready to meet any enemy attack, Brig. Gen. Kenneth T. Blood, new commanding officer of the Sector said today.

General Blood returned to Boston this week to take command of the New England Sector after three months at Atlanta, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla., as commander of the Southern Sector. He was formerly commanding officer of the Boston Sub Sector, which includes the harbor defenses.

A native of Pepperell, Mass., General Blood replaces Brig. Gen. Richard F. Cox, present commander of the Boston Sub Sector, who took temporary command of the New England Sector in April following the transfer of Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry to head the Second Corps Area, New York.

At his first press conference this morning General Blood said that following an extensive tour of the eastern seaboard he was convinced that the public is becoming more solidly behind the war effort.

"Few are placing their own comfort and personal gain in the foreground," the general said. "The public apparently realizes that victory in the present war requires 100 per cent effort on the part of 100 per cent of the people."

New Ordnance Chief—Brig. Gen. Burton O. Lewis has been appointed to succeed Col James S. Crawford as Deputy District Chief of the Boston Ordnance District, the Army announced today. Colonel Crawford will leave in two weeks to become commanding officer of the Iowa Ordnance Plant in Burlington, Iowa.

Destroyers Launched in Boston—Two of the nation's newest warships, the destroyers Hudson and Charrette, were scheduled for launching at the Boston Navy Yard this afternoon. Both of the sleek fighting craft carried names written in Naval history.

The Hudson, named in honor of the late Capt. William Levereth Hudson, U. S. N., was to be sponsored by Mrs. Henry H. Hough of Washington, D. C., wife of Rear Admiral Henry H. Hough, U. S. N., retired. Mrs. Nadejda Pronita Charrette was to sponsor the Charrette, named in honor of her late husband, Lieut. George Charrette, U. S. N., a hero of the Spanish-American War.

He Got Away With It—Meet Private Roland Ormsby of Bangor, Maine—he calls himself the only soldier who ever cut the necktie off a colonel and escaped court martial. In civilian life a professional magician, he adopted the billing after snipping off the colonel's tie to convince heckling soldiers at a southern camp that the scissors he used were not rubber. Perhaps there's no connection, but Private Ormsby was recently transferred to Fort Devens—and, undaunted, he now wants a live duck. He's still being heckled—the boys don't believe he can make one disappear.

RCAF Bomber Down—A Canadian bombing plane cracked up without fatalities in a hillside garden at Barre, Vt., early today while on a "mercy flight" to Montreal with a flier injured in another air accident less than 24 hours before. The injured man, a sergeant in the Royal Canadian Air Force, was taken to the Barre City Hospital.

The bomber, running low on gasoline, circled over Barre for almost an hour in the darkness, dropping orange flares, apparently in search of the city airport, which was unlighted.

Some residents drove to the airport and turned on their automobile headlights in an effort to guide the plane, but before they could outline the field the plane skidded across the garden and struck a poplar tree about 40 yards from a house. One member of the crew sustained minor injuries, while the other two members were unharmed.

Coming or Going, Father Was There

This is the story of the General's son who wanted to be on his own.

He is Kenneth T. Blood, Jr., a private at Fort Heath in the Boston Harbor Defenses, and son of Brig. Gen. Kenneth T. Blood, commanding officer of the New England Sector.

Young Mr. Blood left Atlanta, Ga., several weeks ago to enlist in the Coast Artillery at Boston, rather than in the South where his father was in command. The young soldier had scarcely had time to get acclimated to Army life at the Boston fort when he heard that a new commanding officer was coming to Boston.

Imagine Private Blood's surprise when he learned that the new C. O. was his father, transferred here to head the New England coastal defenses.

They Direct Coast Defense

By a Staff Photographer

New New England Commander Takes Over

Left to right: Col. Ira B. Hill, Executive Officer of the New England Sector, and Brig. Gen. Kenneth T. Blood, new Commanding General. General Blood came to Boston June 1 from Jacksonville, Fla., where he headed the Southern Sector of the Eastern Defense Command. Colonel Hill was formerly Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of supply for the First Corps Area.

'Kerosene Gas' Sellers Facing Prosecution

Prosecution of gasoline dealers for adulterating the fuel with kerosene loomed today as John P. McBride, Director of the State Motor Fuel Sales Division, reported that his inspectors had detected kerosene in the tanks of several Greater Boston dealers.

Mr. McBride said such dealers face double prosecution, first for the adulteration and second for evasion of the State tax on motor fuel.

At the same time Mr. McBride warned that motorists adding kerosene to their gasoline face State attempts to collect a tax on such use. It was pointed out that it is possible to use a mixture of gasoline and kerosene to operate internal combustion engines during summer months.

Mr. McBride also urged motorists to guard against "short measure" sales by some dealers. He advised motorists to "get out of your car and make sure that filling station pumps start at zero when the sale begins. Then make sure that the pump is operated to the full delivery point."

Both adulteration and short measures, he warned, are being used by dealers seeking to "chisel" under the rationing system.

Defend Pipeline Vote

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—New England Republican Congressmen, criticized for voting against the Florida pipeline and barge canal, retorted last night that President Roosevelt already had the authority to build a pipeline, but "for purposes of political manipulation" was withholding action.

Representative John E. Fogarty (D) of Rhode Island told Republicans in a House address that "I hope everyone in New England will learn that you failed them in the clutch, because you felt it was more important to be anti-New Deal than to be pro-American."

"That comment," Representative James C. Oliver (R) of Maine told an interviewer, "is so obviously based on politics it is absurd. The proposal would not in any way have expedited the building of a pipeline across Florida. It might have impeded it."

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts entitled, "The Karolik Collection," by Mrs. Tanner. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Violin recital by Frances Brockman at the Gardner Museum, Fenway. David Bacon will be the piano accompanist. The public is welcome to attend at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 5.

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GARDEN POTTERY
Summer invites you into the garden . . . here are suggestions for decorative accessories that will add charm to your garden. Our complete line including lead figures is now ready for you to choose from.
744 - Fluted Terra Cotta Pots; 20" w. x 17" h. $15.75 ea. 14" w. 11" h. $5.50 ea.
492X - Terra Cotta shrub or flower pots made different with the potter's touch, 7½" high $1.35 ea.; 5½" high, $1 ea.
482 - Terra Cotta Bird Bath 23" h. Basin 18" dia. $10.50.
839 - Terra Cotta Strawberry Jars. 24" h. x 21" w. $32.50 ea.
164 - Terra Cotta Shell Bird Bath $6.50.
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U. S. Aids Argentine Industry, Refuting Nazi Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 3—Argentines, continually reminded by Nazi propagandists of their alleged losses through North American "black listing" and "blockade," have been agreeably surprised to learn that their northern neighbors are helping them here at home to develop national industries as well as sending wartime shipments of strategic materials.

Although war events have transformed the trading situation since May last year, when the United States-Argentine Sales Corporation was founded, this organization is still playing an important part in developing business connections between the two countries.

Moreover, the corporation is rendering valuable service to national industry—supplying expert advice free of charge—as industry is forced to adapt itself to the changes dictated by the restrictions on foreign supplies of raw materials.

It is offering machinery from American factories which have scrapped their old apparatus. It is making available the local cooperation of experts in mining, farming and manufacturing.

The corporation was founded to promote sales between the two countries, with special emphasis on lines of business which hitherto had been neglected. Operations commenced in September but soon after that the United States was at war and rapidly building up a total war economy. Naturally, the new situation had an effect on the corporation's outlook.

New Opportunities

But the war brought about opportunities as well as problems. The corporation today is giving considerable attention to the possibility of using national raw materials not only for the American market but also for the Argentine market itself. It is providing the free services of specialists to increase and improve the production of articles for which there is demand, and also to establish new industries.

The Argentine Government admits it is necessary to utilize national industrial plant to its full capacity. Production methods have to be perfected for this objective. Dr. Alberto Acevedo, the Finance Minister, has advised national manufacturers with ideas and plans for new industries to seek the services of the corporation's experts.

The corporation has already contracted the services of specialists in the production and distribution of tanning, footwear and hardware products. In addition, it has contracted with the Armour Research Foundation, an organization devoted to the technical investigation of industrial problems, for the supply of the services of three investigators who will report on the best use that can be made of national raw materials for manufacturing and export purposes.

Men on the Job

These investigators are already on the job: Dr. Francis W. Godwin, chemical engineering specialist; Dr. John Hopkins, economist and technical specialist in agricultural and industrial engineering; and Dr. John A. Shellberg, specialist in agricultural bio-chemistry.

These specialists, in their surveys in Argentina, will not only advise national industrialists but also train local experts who, working permanently in the corporation, can continue the program laid down.

The corporation is also arranging for the services of experts in the mining and pig-breeding industries. Mining in Argentina is being held up by lack of technical advice and labor. Pig-breeding could be more highly developed with the ready supply of feed. A similar industry in Denmark has been built up largely on feed imported from Argentina.

These are only a few of the industries mentioned as receiving North American assistance. The corporation, in fact, is arranging to supply experts in all major lines of production.

Idle Machinery from North

One of the most attractive opportunities is that of obtaining dismantled industrial machinery from the United States. It is pointed out that large numbers of factories have been compelled to close down in the northern republic because of the impossibility of obtaining the raw materials required and the absorption of their specialized workers by the arms-manufacturing industry.

It is quite possible that some of these factories are prepared to liquidate their machinery and installations. In any case, the corporation, working through its New York office, is offering to act as purchasing agents for Argentine industrialists in search of such plant. There is no doubt that this machinery would be of great use to Argentine manufacturers seeking to produce on the basis of raw materials at home.

The North American services and offers are, psychologically, well timed. The Government here acknowledges that great opportunities are presented to national industry and thinks the co-operation should be accepted wherever possible.

Dr. Acevedo declared that such aid offers practical solutions for many industrial problems facing Argentina and enables long-term and postwar planning by this country.

American Industrial Leaders Aid War Effort

© Harris & Ewing

Army Ordnance Chief and Civilian Advisory Staff

Four of the nation's outstanding industrial leaders who volunteered to serve as an advisory staff to Maj. Gen. Levin H. Campbell, new chief of the Army Ordnance Department, shown during their first conference with the General on June 1 shortly after he took the oath of office. Bernard M. Baruch, head of the War Industries Board during World War I, was the only one absent when picture was made. Left to right: Benjamin F. Fairless, President of the United States Steel Corporation; K. T. Keller, President of Chrysler Corporation; General Campbell, and Lewis H. Brown, President of Johns-Manville Corporation.

House Group Kills CCC Fund in $1,058,451,660 Budget

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee approved today a $1,058,451,660 bill for the Labor Department, the Social Security Board and related agencies, after eliminating a $75,818,000 funds for the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Representative Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri, Chairman of the committee, said the members voted 15 to 12 to end the CCC program on a motion by Representative Albert J. Engel (R) of Michigan.

Representative Butler B. Hare (D) of South Carolina, Chairman of the subcommittee which prepared the bill, said the committee members "apparently believed that the CCC was no longer necessary."

The $75,818,000 which had been in the bill for the CCC itself was a stepdown of $171,142,000 from the 1942 allotment. There were 1,200 camps at the beginning of the present fiscal year and the reduced appropriation was to have trimmed this number to 350.

J. J. McEntee, CCC director, insisted in testimony that the corps was necessary for work at Army cantonments and for forest fire fighting, and argued that a "working organization" should be maintained for after the war.

Economies Partly Offset

Elimination of funds for the CCC, drastic curtailment of the National Youth Administration allotment and other economies were offset in part by increases in amounts listed as essential to the war effort. The net saving over last year figured out at $202,587,830.

The sum of $58,049,000—little more than a third of the $151,767,000 appropriated last year—was set aside for the NYA. The committee declared the reduction would require the abandonment of a number of NYA shops and "other projects."

The committee approved a $452,697 allotment for the Department of Labor's Conciliation Service, only $3,080 less than the Budget Bureau recommended, after hearing Labor Secretary Frances Perkins say on March 10 that the incidence of strikes after the assault on Pearl Harbor has been "almost nothing."

But she said then that there has been "a great increase in the number of cases that we classify as disputes, at the same time that there has been a decline almost to the point of zero in the number of cases that can be classified as strikes. But the disputes take a great deal of time."

The different Labor Department agencies came in for criticism from the committee in its report The Bureau of Standards' report on administration of its safety and health program was described as "disappointing." The committee said that the Wage and Hour Division had "failed to adopt the spot-checking system recommended by Congress" for tighter enforcement of the laws over which it had jurisdiction.

It reported that the National Labor Relations Board had, for the second time, reallocated field positions at a total cost of $46,000 after Congress had refused funds for that purpose, and expressed the hope that it would "not again be confronted with disregard of the direct mandate of Congress by this agency."

In approving an allotment for the Public Health Service to fight venereal disease, the committee declared that "the work in this field to date has been highly satisfactory and it is to the credit of local officials that it has been necessary in only one instance to invoke the May Act, which authorizes the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War to establish zones around military or naval establishments in which prostitution would be prohibited and punishable as a Federal offense."

How Washington Figured

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 3

A comparison of appropriations for 1942, the estimates of the Budget Bureau for the next fiscal year, and the House Appropriation Committee's recommendations, showed:

	1942	Budget Estimates	Recommendations
Labor Department	$24,144,990	$25,298,046	$23,715,930
Federal Security	1,079,387,057	899,672,105	879,116,140
Employees Compensation	9,660,053	11,089,705	9,589,705
Nat'l Labor Relations Bd.	3,395,710	3,771,470	3,600,470

War-Work Week

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—Statistics came from the Labor Department today intended to show that a vast majority of war workers were at their jobs more than 40 hours a week in January—with those employed less than 40 hours handicapped by lack of work.

Isador Lubin, Chief of the Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, gave a House appropriations committee this picture of the hours situation of 2,000,000 engaged in war work:

19.5 per cent worked less than 40 hours; 37 per cent worked 44 hours or less; one third worked more than 48 hours; 10 per cent worked more than 50 hours.

"You will find that in those plants that were working 40 hours or less, the reason is that there is no work for them to do," Mr. Lubin asserted in testimony made public today.

Mr. Lubin also said that some firms in the United States had refused to train their own people, having found that they "could steal them from somebody else, and they let the other fellow train them and they steal them."

A. F. Hinrichs, Acting Commissioner since Mr. Lubin is on leave to other agencies, estimated that overtime premiums probably had amounted to 2 or 3 per cent of the expenditures for munitions and war construction up to late in March.

Federalization

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt has informed a House appropriations subcommittee that he regards the federalization of state unemployment compensation programs as necessary because unemployment is a "national and not a state problem."

His testimony, disclosed today, conflicted with the position of the Social Security Board presented by its Chairman, Arthur J. Altmeyer, who said the Board had no intention of retaining its wartime Federal control over state employment service agencies and would "certainly recommend" their return to state control after the war.

Soldier and Family Messages Patterned on Greeting Cards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—Personal safety, money and various types of congratulations are subjects of new fixed-text expeditionary force messages now available as a quick and cheap means of communication between soldiers overseas and their families at home.

For a flat 60 cents, the soldier or his family will have the choice of 102 standardized messages ranging from "All well and safe," or "Have you received money," to "happy anniversary," and "congratulations on your promotion."

The normal overseas rate to non-soldiers is 20 to 42 cents per word, depending upon the point of origin.

The new service, working something like the holiday greeting message with which the American public is familiar, will help offset family worry bred of slowness and interrupation of Army and Navy mails.

The Navy Department recently warned that "due to great distances involved by operations of ships, the public should be informed that it is only natural to expect many delays in correspondence.

"The Navy Department," it pointed out, "always notifies the next-of-kin in event of any serious casualties. In the absence of such reports, it is safe to assume that 'no news is good news.'"

Getting mail, one of the major morale builders, to the far-flung military outposts of the United States in the present war presents a big problem to officials. Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson recently announced a plan to microfilm letters and fly them across the oceans, enlarging and distributing them on the other side, but this plan takes considerable equipment not readily available.

Members of the fighting forces can send all the regular mail they desire without paying any postage under the second War Powers Act, signed by President Roosevelt last March.

Wing Commander Bennett in Britain

LONDON, June 3 (AP)—Wing Commander D. C. T. Bennett, former superintendent of the Atlantic ferry organization who led the first trans-Atlantic formation flight of American-made bombers, has arrived in Britain after escaping from Norway where he was captured by the Germans.

Mr. Bennett, a native of Australia, and four other members of a bomber crew were shot down near Trondheim last month.

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U. S. Asks States to Divorce Patriotism From Liquor Ads

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—States were asked today to follow the lead of the Federal Government in divorcing patriotic appeals from liquor advertisements and labels.

The appeal was made by John L. Huntington, Assistant Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the National Conference of State Liquor Administrators, meeting in Milwaukee, Wis.

Mr. Huntington called the State Administrators' attention to the Department's view that current interest in the war should not be capitalized in selling liquor products, and asked that the States follow the Federal Government's example. Few States have, as yet, embodied this new regulation in their codes. The Federal Government has no control over intrastate labeling and advertising activities.

The Federal policy prohibits "any reference to, or pictorial representation, of the American flag, of the American armed forces, or of military planes, naval vessels or guns, on any label, or in any advertisement of alcoholic beverages."

Since the Federal Government began its work of approving liquor labels in 1936, the Alcohol Tax Unit, Mr. Huntington reported, has acted upon nearly 800,000 individual sets of labels, and about 1,200 applications a week continue to pour in from bottlers. Mr. Huntington said that last year the Division passed in advance upon some 10,000 advertisements submitted voluntarily by the industry and prevented publication of a great many advertisements which would have not been in harmony with the regulations.

Dewey Heads Vermont Republican Committee

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 3(AP)—The Vermont Republican State Committee elected James E. Dewey, of Quechee, long-time treasurer, to its presidency today.

Other officers chosen were: Mrs. Gladys Wilson Bundy, Bethel, Vice Chairman; John P. Davis, Chelsea, Treasurer, and Cedric E. Sherrer, Lydonville, Secretary.

$887,500,000 for Submarines

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee sent to the floor today a supplemental Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard supply bill calling for $654,999,740 in direct appropriations and $1,037,500,000 in contract authorization, of which $887,500,000 was earmarked for submarine construction.

Just how many submersibles this would provide for has never been disclosed officially, but semi-official estimates were that it would add upward of 100 long-range undersea raiders to the fleet.

To be added to the new bill as an amendment on the floor, said Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, was another contract authorization for $1,115,000,000 for construction of 500,000 tons of auxiliary naval vessels.

If passed, the bill would boost to approximately $163,000,000,000 the amount appropriated or authorized for Uncle Sam's war chest for a three-year period starting July 1, 1940.

The direct appropriations include $650,000 for transportation of equipment and supplies, $101,000,000 for "defense articles" for the Marine Corps, $200,000,000 for the naval supply account fund from which stores and provisions are purchased, $48,000,000 for the Coast Guard to expand its program for training merchant seamen, $29,780,000 for port security work, $16,760,000 for construction of Coast Guard vessels, and $15,000,000 for defense installations on merchant ships.

Nationalist Would See Afrikanders Refuse to War

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 3 (CP-Reuters)—Dr. D. F. Malan, South African Nationalist Party leader, urged May 31 that if Afrikanders are conscripted for military service they refuse.

Speaking at big nationalist meeting here, Dr. Malan criticized Prime Minister Jan Smuts's intention to arm non-European troops and declared the Nationalists wanted peace with the enemies he accused the Prime Minister of making.

Dr. Malan said: "If Afrikanders are commandeered I recommend they refuse." He added: "I know I can be sent to prison for this statement, but I am prepared to go."

Seattle Landlord Closing House In Protest to Rent 'Freeze' Level

SEATTLE, June 3 (AP)—In a one-man but drastic protest against the level at which the Government has "frozen" Seattle rents, a landlord ordered tenants in his 75 apartments today to vacate by July 1 because he is going to close the structure.

The landlord is N. E. Berry. The apartment house is the Ambassador, one of the few in the Pacific Northwest equipped with a bomb shelter.

His protest is against the order, which was effiective June 1, freezing rents in the Puget Sound area at the level of April 1, 1941. Most of the nation's war industry areas were frozen at early 1942 levels, and real estate organizations and landlords have been loud in their protests against the 1941 figure set here.

Mr. Berry's notice to his tenants said:

"On July 1, there will be no water, no heat, no electrical service and no telephone service in this building and front door will be locked, so please find another place to live."

In a "P. S." to the notice, Mr. Berry said: "We hope the situation will be adjusted so that it will not be necessary to go out of business."

"If the Government wants to take it over, they can have it," he said in an interview. "They can't run it as cheap as I can, but if they want to try to run it they can."

Uncle Sam Wrong?

SAN DIEGO, Calif., June 3 (AP)—Uncle Sam as a landlord was listed today as a possible violator of the rental "freeze" on more than 4,000 dwelling units he owns here.

Principally affected among Government houses are 3,000 dwelling units in the $9,000,000 Linda Vista housing project, the nation's largest.

Linda Vista rents originally were on an ability-to-pay basis, figured on the monthly income of tenants. This basis was in effect Jan. 1, 1941, the date on which the rent "freeze" was based. A new rent policy went into effect early this year, resulting in a general increase in charges.

John A. Arvin, San Diego Administrator, said the regulations apply to publicly-owned as well as privately-owned dwellings. He said a report and recommendation would be made to Washington soon.

ALL-BRAN FUDGE SQUARES—BEST YOU EVER TASTED!

Every mother in the land will want to bake these scrumptious cookies. Children will demolish a plate of them in a wink. Grown-ups rave about their "different" taste and new crunchy texture. They're made, of course, with the famous cereal, Kellogg's All-Bran.

KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN FUDGE SQUARES

3 squares unsweetened chocolate	1 cup sugar
½ cup butter	⅔ cup flour
2 eggs	½ cup All-Bran
	½ cup nutmeats
	1 teaspoon vanilla extract

Melt chocolate over hot water and add butter. Beat eggs well, add sugar and beat until light and fluffy. Add melted chocolate and butter. Stir in flour, All-Bran, chopped nutmeats and flavoring. Pour into greased pan, making a layer about one-third inch thick. Bake in moderate oven (375°F.) about 20 minutes. Yield: Sixteen 2-inch squares (8 x 8 inch pan).

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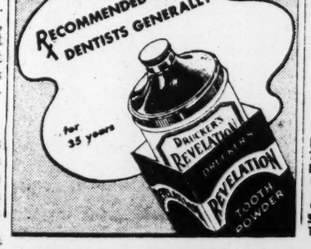

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New Films for Boston Screens—Dr. Hsieh Talks to The Rotarians

'Tuttles of Tahiti' Arrive; Other Programs in Prospect

"The Tuttles of Tahiti," which opened at the Keith Memorial Theater Tuesday appears to be an attempt to capture the flavor and feeling of "You Can't Take It With You." But there was a kind of logic to the Sycamore family's disregard of this world's conventions and standards of success, whereas there is no logic at all to the Tuttles. S. Lewis Meltzer's and Robert Carson's screen play from James Holton's adaptation of the Nordhoff-Hall novel presents the Tuttles as a tribe of irresponsibles who follow their head man, Jonas, from one unfortunate adventure to another.

Jonas and his family wager on a new fighting cock which Chester Tuttle has brought back from his travels. The bird refuses to fight and the Tuttles lose everything. Later, after nearly being shipwrecked in a storm, Chester and four other Tuttles salvage a ship, for the cargo of which they are paid 400,000 francs, but soon they are as poor as ever and Jonas is again borrowing from a kindly doctor to buy gasoline for the family fishing boat.

Charles Laughton, a consistently resourceful actor, has been given almost no comic dialogue to go with his comic characterization. Consequently, his Jonas never rises beyond the status of a tedious and embarrassingly arch mischief-maker. The great talent of Victor Francen is obscured in the role of the long-suffering physician-benefactor to the Tuttles. Curt Bois struts as a merchant of opportunistic tendencies. Jon Hall is the hero of the story.

The companion feature is "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," a farce in the "Mexican Spitfire" series, with Lupe Velez to head a cast which includes Leon Errol, Charles "Buddy" Rogers, Elisabeth Risdon, and Donald MacBride.

© RKO; by Gaston Longet

Jon Hall

In "The Tuttles of Tahiti" at the Keith Memorial.

New Eleanor Powell Film

"Ship Ahoy," which comes Thursday to the State and Orpheum, is a musical film with a cast which includes Eleanor Powell, Tommy Dorsey and his orchestra, Red Skelton, Virginia O'Brien, and Bert Lahr. Since Miss Powell is in the film it goes without saying that there is also dancing. Among the songs which will be heard are "Moonlight Bay," "Last Call for Love," "I'm Getting Sentimental Over You," "Hawaiian War Chant," and "I'll Take Tallulah."

The companion feature on the program will be "Alias Boston Blackie." The players include Chester Morris, Adele Mara, Richard Lane, George E. Stone, and Lloyd Corrigan.

Continuing Films

Extended engagements are announced for the following films:

Metropolitan — "In This Our Life," with Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland, George Brent, and Dennis Morgan; and "Always in My Heart," with Kay Francis, Walter Huston, and Gloria Warren. Beginning second week Thursday.

Paramount and Fenway — "Reap the Wild Wind," C. B. DeMille Technicolor production, with John Wayne, Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland, and Raymond Massey. Beginning second week Thursday.

At South Station

Short features at the South Station Theater starting Friday will include travel films on Argentina and Chile; "The Quiz Kids"; a "Speaking Animals" film; "Timing Is Everything in Sports"; "Screen Snapsnots" with Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant, and others; "Stranger Than Fiction"; "Don Cossock Chorus"; cartoons on Donald Duck and Pop Eye; Leon Errol comedy; and national news and war news.

At RKO Boston

Vaughn Monroe and his orchestra will be on the stage at the RKO Boston starting Friday. The feature film will be "The Spoilers," from Rex Beach's story, with Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott, and John Wayne in the cast.

At [illegible]ter

Beginning [illegible] the feature films at t[illegible]er will be "The Jungle Bo[illegible]ith Sabu heading the cast, a[illegible]ly by Night" with Nancy Kelly and Richard Carlson.

Morgenthau Inflation Talk To Go on Air

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Excerpts from Rudolph Friml's operetta, "The Firefly," will be heard on "Great Moments in Music," CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m. Jean Tennyson, soprano, will sing "Love Is Like a Firefly"; Jan Peerce, tenor, "A Woman's Smile"; and Robert Weede, baritone, "Call Me Uncle."

Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, will be the first speaker in a new series of talks on inflation, by Government officials, to be given Wednesdays and Fridays. MBS-WAAB, 8:15 p. m. Mr. Morgenthau's subject is "The Fight Against Inflation."

The Dartmouth College Naval Aviation Unit will be interviewed by Jim Britt. Dean Lloyd K. Neidlinger will read a message from Ernest H. Hopkins, President of the College. Other speakers will be Bob McLaughry and Lieut. Walter Bayless, U. S. N. MBS-WAAB, 8:30 p. m.

Mrs. William Heard Kilpatrick, Professor of Education at Adelphi College, will describe the war work of high school girl members of the YWCA Reserves, on "Children Also Are People." CBS-WEEI, 4:15 p. m.

© Bachrach; Boris, Boston

At the annual election of the Advertising Club of Boston, held at the Hotel Statler yesterday, Ernest Hoftyzer, Advertising Director of the Daily Record, Evening Record, and Sunday Advertiser, was named President. Induction to office will take place at the final luncheon of the season to be held on June 9, at the Statler. Shown here, left to right, are: Arthur W. Howland, Vice-Pres. and Assist. Treas. of Tileston & Hollingsworth Co., who was re-elected Treasurer; Harold E. Fellows, Gen. Manager, Station WEEI, elected 1st Vice-President; Ernest Hoftyzer, the new President; Frederick W. Bliss, N. E. District Manager, Sales Development, General Electric Co., named 2d Vice-President; Carlton W. Richardson, Vice-Pres., United Business Service, re-elected Secretary.

'Gas' Rations On Unsigned Cards Wrong

Massachusetts motorists, in many instances, are violating rationing regulations by displaying unsigned rationing cards to obtain motor fuel, Charles R. Zerbe, Springfield filling-station owner, told officials of the Office of Price Administration in Boston today.

He volunteered the information after he was ordered by the Federal District Court to refrain from further violations of the rationing regulations. OPA officials charged Mr. Zerbe with failure to punch a sufficient number of units to cover the amount of gasoline he sold to his customers.

The gasoline dealer explained he had been "a little misled" by the regulations. An attendant at the Zerbe station testified he had been accustomed to punching only one unit for anything between three and five and nine tenths gallons, and two units when between six and eight and nine tenths gallons were purchased, and so on.

After the Court session, Mr. Zerbe told Frederick R. Walsh, OPA attorney, that many motorists requesting gasoline at his station had failed to sign their cards. Under OPA regulations, the card is invalid without the signature of the owner.

Mr. Walsh said he would turn the matter over to Richard Field, Regional OPA attorney, and Maxwell Foster, senior enforcement attorney for New England.

Blood of N. H. to Attend Governors' Conference

CONCORD, N. H., June 3 (AP)—Governor Robert O. Blood announced today he would attend the annual Governors' Conference in Asheville, N. C.

Need for Revision Is Urged In N. H. Financial Methods

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 3—On July first New Hampshire will start its second fiscal year under abnormal war conditions. The State budget for the new fiscal year was drawn up more than a year ago and now creaks. Already, a number of State departments have shown inability to keep within their budgets, either because of rising costs or increased demands. On the other side of the ledger, various sources of State revenue are diminishing. So today there is strong demand among State leaders for a concrete plan for handling the State's finances under these changing conditions.

Building Institute

New Hampshire architects, builders, and building suppliers, who spent four days attending the State's first Building Institute at the University of New Hampshire last week, heard many suggestions for solving wartime and peacetime problems in their fields.

Burt L. Knowles, manager of the Building Contractors Division of the General Contractors in Washington, advocated prefabricated homes for war needs.

"There will be a lot of ghost towns after the war if we don't build demountable houses," he said.

He suggested that these buildings be built at the site of construction, as a means of saving precious transportation facilities.

In answer to the small contractors who complain that they are unable to handle the only type of busines now available, large-scale government jobs, Mr. Knowles suggested that they pool facilities.

Not Going to Waste

A large number of trucks, tractors, and compressors left in the woods of Bartlett, New Hampshire, for many months are not going to waste, according to T. B. Johnson, acting superintendent of the Bartlett Service area. The area was used as a dumping ground for mechanized equipment from 14,000 CCC camps, now closed, and Forest Service activities in the section. Already Army officials have taken 27 trucks and 12 tractors and compressors from the collection. Thirteen trucks and two pickups have been turned over to the new conscientious objectors camp at Thornton.

Some of the vehicles have already been sold for junk, others are expected to be, shortly. Many people who have seen the large number of trucks and other vehicles parked in the wooded area have complained that this equipment should not be allowed to go to waste.

War Contracts

A tenth of New Hampshire's industries hold primary war contracts as compared with a nationwide average of 6 per cent, according to Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., New England Regional director of the War Production Board. Mr. Wheeler says that subcontracting in New Hampshire has lagged.

The War Production Board is increasing the size of its organization in this area in an endeavor to get more industries on defense production. The War Production Board is making a detailed search in this area to uncover stocks of essential raw materials held by industries not using them for war production. Mr. Wheeler says that the WPB will urge the owners of these stocks to sell them either to the government or to industries needing these materials for war production.

Back to the Land

Up on a hill-top in Antrim, New Hampshire, Mrs. Carol Hodder is starting a back-to-the-land movement for war wives. It is going to be a combination workshop and farm home, to be operated as a co-operative. As their work project, the women will make hand-made shoes, and do farm chores.

Japan's Fall In 8 Months Is Forecast

Predicting that Japan cannot stand for more than eight months longer, and that Hitler and Mussolini will be defeated within 14 months, Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, speaking this noon at a luncheon of the Rotary Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler, Boston, outlined various successful strategies of the Chinese in which papier-mache airplanes played an important role.

"Hundreds of these dummy airplanes were used to lure Japanese bombers over the Chinese anti-aircraft guns," he said. "Reconnaissance planes, sighting what appeared to be a Chinese airport, relayed the word to the bombers, and when these came over the Chinese brought down four merely through use of the dummies, and those that returned to Japan brought word of the destruction of the entire Chinese air force, when, in reality, not a single real plane had been used in the strategy."

Calling for "courage, confidence, and patience," Dr. Hsieh referred to the rulers of the democracies as "ministers of God in the authority they exercise. We must obey such authority," he declared. And, quoting from the second chapter of I Peter, he added that "we must respect our fellow men, love the brotherhood, and fear God."

Dr. Hsieh referred to the war as one of economic adjustment, and foresaw the time when Siberia and Alaska would be firmly linked, thereby drawing China and America closer to each other and bringing about vastly increased trade relations between the two.

He also saw the R. A. F. bombings at Cologne, Essen, and other German centers as only a prelude to similar attacks upon Japan from "Shangri-la."

Lawrence G. Raisz

Senior at Browne and Nichols School, Cambridge, and winner of a National Scholarship at Harvard.

Income Tax Bills Mailed by U. S.

Second installment of the Federal income tax for 1941 becomes due on June 15 for more than 375,000 Massachusetts taxpayers, Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue in the State, announced today.

Bills for the coming installment were mailed today to the Massachusetts taxpayers, numbering three times as many as chose the installment plan for 1940. This number represents about one-third of the 1,200,000 who filed Federal income tax blanks for last year the Collector estimated.

Bay State Civilian Defense Estimated at $800,000 for 1942

The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety is expected to spend a total of $800,000 for the 1942 fiscal year in carrying on State civilian defense activities, Beacon Hill officials revealed today.

This news came as the committee budget of $68,485 for the month of June was approved today by the Executive Council.

Previously the Committee's funds came from a $400,000 appropriation granted by the 1941 Legislature. Since the Pearl Harbor attack, however, the Committee's expenditures for civilian defense have grown rapidly until now the committee has only $50,000 left of its $400,000 appropriation.

Charles W. Greenough, State Budget Commissioner, estimated that at least $400,000 additional will be needed for the committee's 1942 activities, this extra sum to come from the Governor's $7,000,000 emergency war fund.

Mr. Greenough pointed out that this month's budget constitutes the first tapping of the war fund for regular maintenance expenditures of the Public Safety Committee.

Only if an actual air raid disaster occurs in Massachusetts is it expected that the committee will need more than $400,000 from the war fund for the remainder of 1942.

Mr. Greenough pointed out that during the January special session of the Legislature, finance officials estimated that the Public Safety Committee would need approximately $2,000,000 in addition to its original $400,000 appropriation. However, this expectation has not been fulfilled as yet, due to close scrutiny of public safety expenditures, and absence of actual air raid attacks.

Miss Driscoll Again To Head the Boston Licensing Board

Reappointment to two $6,000 positions and to one $5,500 State post were submitted by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today to the Executive Council for approval.

Miss Mary E. Driscoll of Boston was re-appointed to the $6,000 chairmanship of the Boston Licensing Board, while Daniel J. Sullivan of Lawrence was renamed to his $6,000-a-year position on the State Industrial Accident Board.

Reuben L. Lurie of Brookline was re-appointed chairman of the State Parole Board a $5,500-a-year position.

At the same time the Governor re-appointed Daniel J. Mullane of Chelsea as member of the Chelsea Board of Excise and Frederick W. Lawson of Fall River as Chairman of the Fall River Board of Police.

Other re-appointments went to Prof. Charles T. Copeland of Harvard University as Trustee of the State Library and R. Minturn Sedgwick of Dedham as Director of the Collateral Loan Company.

The Governor appointed Dr. William Henry Watters of Boston as Associate Medical Examiner, Suffolk County, to succeed Cornelius J. O'Leary and Dr. David C. Dow, Jr., of Cambridge as Medical Examiner, Middlesex County, first district, to succeed his late father.

The Council immediately confirmed all the reappointments. In addition the Council approved the appointment of Leslie W. Pratt as State Director of Apprentice Training to succeed the late Thomas R. Tomlinson. The appointment was made by James P. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industry. Mr. Pratt advances from the position of Supervising Industrial Inspector in the Labor Department.

New Consultant For Boston OPA

Burton W. Taylor of the Department of Economics and Sociology, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, has been appointed a consultant to the New England Regional Offic of the Office of Price Administration, Kenneth B. Backman, Region Administrator, announced today.

Mr. Taylor has been assigned to the Consumer Division, OPA, and will work chiefly in Maine with Edward C. Moran, Jr., State OPA Director.

Daytime Raid Rehearsal In Boston on Surprise List

With daylight air raids common on the European Continent and the memory of America's smash at Japan still fresh, Boston will hold one of a series of Massachusetts daytime raid rehearsals some time in the near future.

Beginning with the Boston test, which will be a complete surprise, Massachusetts civilian defense officials will turn their primary attention from nighttime blackouts to daytime rehearsals, it was disclosed today.

Under State Committee auspices, Region 4 (Essex County) held a surprise blackout last night from 8:55 p. m. to 9:28. The City of Newton, in Greater Boston, also staged a raid drill, made realistic by more than 800 "incidents" with which wardens were confronted.

Boston's surprise daytime test was decided upon at a meeting yesterday of the Executive Committee of the City Safety Committee. J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the State Committee, had previously told the Boston officials such a test had become "very necessary."

Mobilization of more than 20,000 ARP workers may be done through an audible signal, in which case the sirens would blast on the Green 1 (test alert), it was indicated today, although definite plans on this subject have not been made.

A committee of three, to make final arrangements and to set the confidential date for the test, has been appointed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. The Committee consists of John C. Nicodemus, of the Public Relations Division, Philip T. Desmond of the Boston Traffic Commission, and Edward Dana of the Boston Elevated Railway.

Business in the Hub will be interrupted, traffic will stop, and all pedestrians will be ruled off the streets exactly as if a real raid were in progress, it was explained.

City Safety Committee spokesmen said a day for the test would be chosen "on which business will suffer the least," but that it would not be a Sunday or holiday.

Ballot Law Board To Reopen Case Of Compensation Fun

The State Supreme Judicial Court's decision which replaced the Birth Control issues on the 1942 State ballot today forced reopening of the State Workmen's Compensation Fund case before the State Ballot Law Commission.

Previously the Commission had ruled the Birth Control issue off the ballot. However, in the light of the court decision on this issue, Frank B. Wallis, Council for the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, sponsor of the State Fund referendum, successfully requested the Commission to reopen the State Fund case for further arguments.

Charles B. Rugg, representing four insurance company executives, protesting the State fund petition on the ground that it did not contain a sufficient number of signatured of qualified voters, charged that the petition "reeks with forgery and fraud."

Mr. Wallis argued that there is no evidence before the Commission that the forgeries bring the number of legal signatures below the 20,000 required to place the question on the November State ballot.

On the Stage

Somerset Maugham's comedy, "The Circle," is announced as the first play of the season at the Cape Playhouse in Dennis, formally opening for the summer on Monday, July 6. Karen Morley and Fritzi Scheff will be in the cast. Performances will be also given on Friday and Saturday nights, July 3 and 4, in association with the Gertrude Lawrence Chapter of the American Theater Wing for War Relief. Other arrangements for the season include the production of a musical version of Sheridan's "The Duenna" with Jimmy Savo and Blanche Ring in the cast, for the week of July 27, and the American premiere of Clemence Dane's "Moonlight Is Silver," with Miss Lawrence heading the cast, the week of Aug. 3. At an unspecified date in Aug. Glenda Farrell is to be seen in Noel Coward's "Fallen Angels."

The Ogunquit Theater in Maine is to open on June 29 at the small Colony Theater, but if the gasoline situation improves Mrs. Walter Hartwig plans to open the larger Playhouse and to operate both houses.

AMUSEMENTS

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"Joan of Paris"

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theater

Colonial—

"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalzell, Georgette Leslie and King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—

"It's a Wise Child," by Laurence E. Johnson, featuring Ann Corio. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Joy Street Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—

"A Murder Has Been Arranged," by Emlyn Williams. 8:30.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30.

Wednesday, June 3

Hungarian March "Rakóczy" . . . Berlioz
"Academic Festival" Overture . . . Brahms
Minute Waltz . . . Chopin
Procession of Bacchus, from "Sylvia" . . . Delibes
Overture to "The Barber of Seville" . . . Paisiello
Concerto for Horn and Orchestra No. 2 . . . Haydn
Soloist: William Valkenier
"Bolero" . . . Ravel
Victor Herbert Favorites . . . Arranged by Sanford
Jazz Pizzicato . . . Anderson
"Our Director," March . . . Bigelow

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Films in Boston

Exeter—

"Quiet Wedding," Margaret Lockwood. 2, 5:05, 8:05. "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier and Leslie Howard. 3:18, 6:15, 9:20.

Fenway—

"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard, Raymond Massey. 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35. Selected Short Subjects.

Keith Memorial—

"The Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:10, 10:25. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:55.

Kenmore

"Bitter Sweet," Jeanette MacDonald 2:45, 6:10, 9:45. "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. 1:10, 4:30 8:00.

Metropolitan—

"Always in My Heart," Kay Francis and Walter Huston. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:00. "In This Our Life," Bette Davis and Olivia de Havilland. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:40.

Modern—

"True to the Army," Judy Canova. 9:35 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8:00. "Jungle Book," Sabu. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:00, 9:25.

Orpheum—

"We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer and Melvyn Douglas. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. "Bedtime Story," Loretta Young and Fredric March. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:45.

Paramount—

"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard, John Wayne and Raymond Massey. 10:05 a. m., 12:50, 3:35, 6:20, 9:05. Selected Short Subjects.

RKO-Boston—

"Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou and Jackie Cooper. 10:25 a. m., 1:30, 4:35, 7:40, 10:40. Stage Show: 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:25.

Scollay—

"True to the Army," Judy Canova. 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:25, 9:50. "Jungle Book," Sabu. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:35, 8:00.

South Station Theater—

"Don't Talk." "Travels French Morocco, Quaint Towns Along the Mediterranean." Frank Stockton's story "The Lady or the Tiger." "Bowling." "Hollywood Picture People," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—

"We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer and Melvyn Douglas. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:10. "Bedtime Story," Loretta Young and Fredric March. 1:30, 5:05, 8:40.

Trans-Lux—

"Remember Pearl Harbor," Alan Curtis, Donald Barry and Fay McKenzie. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. "Sea Devils," Victor McLaglen and Lda Lupino. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40.

Uptown—

"Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce and Brod Crawford. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney, Dennis Morgan. 2:35, 6:05, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia—

"Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. 9:15 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 9:30. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Captain of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. "Klondike Fury," Edmund Lowe. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Valley of the Sun." 1:45, 8.

Regent: "New Wine," Alan Curtis, Illona Massey. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley, Bette Davis. "Two Latins from Manhattan," Joan Davis, Jinx Falkenburg. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett and Bruce Cabot. 1:50, 8. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 3:26, 9:36.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 1:50, 4:55, 8. "The Invaders," Leslie Howard and Laurence Olivier. 3:10, 6:20, 9:25.

Brookline Village: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 2, 5, 8.

Cleveland Circle: "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda. "Wild Bill Hickok," Constance Bennett and Bruce Cabot. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett and Bruce Cabot. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.

University: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. 2:40, 6, 9:25. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "The Invaders," Leslie Howard and Laurence Olivier. "Mountain Moonlight." 2, Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. 3:04, 9:04. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young and Marsha Hunt. 1:54, 7:54.

Codman Square: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery and Marjorie Main. "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Helzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. "Tough as They Come," with the Dead End Kids. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 3:29, 9:14. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 2, 7:45.

Park: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. "Honolulu Lu," Lupe Velez. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Woman of the Year," Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 2:57, 9:12. "Tough as They Come," with the Dead End Kids. 1:53, 8:08.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Almost Married," Robert Paige and Jane Frazee. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 2:30, 8. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Captain of the Clouds," James Cagney. 2:50, 6:05, 9:15. "Almost Married," Robert Paige and Jane Frazee. 1:40, 4:53, 8:06.

Maplewood: "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck and Gary Cooper. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:45, 7:30.

Mystic: "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey and Adele Longmire. 2, 7, 9:55. "The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan and Kathryn Grayson. 3:05, 8:15.

Strand: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. 1:10, 9:15. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 1:55, 8:05.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. 3:04, 9:09. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young and Marsha Hunt. 1:47, 7:52.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins. "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney and Brenda Marshall. "Mystery of Marie Roget." 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Our Russian Front," Walter Houston. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 2 and 8.

REVERE — Revere: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Lady Is Willing," Fred MacMurray and Marlene Dietrich. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Broadway: "Date With the Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camco: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Biscuit Eater," Billy Lee and Lester Mathews. 2:07, 7:52. "Only Angels Have Wings," Jean Arthur and Cary Grant. 3:30, 9:15.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh. "Sing for Your Supper," Buddy Rogers. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari and Charles Ruggles. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "A Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy. "Call Out The Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "A Yank on the Burma Road," Barry Nelson and Laraine Day. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett and Bruce Cabot. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 3:25, 7:50. "Melody Lane," Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 2:15, 6:45, 10:08.

District Court Judges Barred From Acting as Attorneys in Automobile Cases

Judge-Lawyer Combination Called 'Abuse'

Special justices of Massachusetts' district courts today lost their most lucrative field of practice under an order banning them from acting as attorneys in automobile accident cases, a long-sought revision of the lower court system.

Removal of the special judges from motor vehicle tort cases, constituting the bulk of lower court business, was ordered by the recently-authorized, powerful Administrative Committee of district court judges. The Committee was formed in 1941 by the State Legislature as a substitute for the district court revision legislation lobbied out of existence.

As additional insurance that the judges will be on the bench and not practicing in other courts, the Committee ordered that all courts be opened at 9 a. m. every weekday.

May Resign

Nothing, of course, prevents the judges from resigning their judicial positions to continue their law practice.

The curbs on the practice of the district court jurists were today regarded as designed to eliminate the much criticized practice of some judges who acted as attorneys for large insurance companies in their own courts as well as others. The "abuse," as it was termed by lawyers, came in the fact that the judge-lawyer frequently had to sit on other cases in which his clients were involved. Another complaint from the bar and public was that the justice capitalized on their titles and offices.

The Committee also limited the number of sittings of special justices in each district court and assigned certain special justices to hear cases in courts other than their own.

The changes have all the authority of a law enacted by the Legislature. District court procedure, under investigation for a year, will be gradually revised to obtain the greatest possible efficiency and restore public confidence.

Long Under Way

Investigation of the district court practices has been under way by other bodies besides the Administrative Committee. The Boston Bar Association in 1940 began an inquiry by its Committee on Unlawful Practice of Law. At that time the Bar Association Council urged the Supreme Judicial Court to prohibit the practice of judges and other officials of the district courts in automobile cases.

The resolution termed the practice "a reproach on the administration of justice in this Commonwealth." It was noted today that the Committee's ban on judges was not extended to other officials of the Court, particularly clerks, who were included in the Bar Associations recommendations.

Judge Charles L. Hibbard of Pittsfield is Chairman of the Committee. Other members are Judges Elbridge G. Davis of Malden Court; Frank L. Riley of Worcester Court; Kenneth L. Nash of Quincy Court and Richard M. Walsh of the Dorchester Court.

By a Staff Photographer

A Pleasant Time at Brookline Police Auction—Some of the Crowd and Some of the Items That Brought $377

Left: Even the children showed interest in these old tires. One brought $6.50.
Center: Jerry Horne, school bus driver, brought these charges to the Auction, held in the rear of the Brookline Police station yesterday, and it cost him $3 for a three wheeled bike, a tricycle and two sleds.
Right: Auctioneer Max Orlick holds up what purports to be the unassembled parts of a bicycle. These brought $3, the low of the day. Highest bid for a bike was $34.

Brookline Police Auction of Old Bikes Brings In $377

Jerry Horne drives a school bus for a private camp in Brookline. It's a job for the steady, and the tolerant. A bus full of active, full-voiced kids—well, you have to like your work.

Jerry likes it. He's stalwart. Yesterday afternoon came a lull, the youngsters wanted to do something before they went home, so on the way Jerry paused at the Brookline police station so the gang could watch the auction for a while.

There were so many grown folks—most of them quite tall, too—that it was hard on the shavers, and harder on Jerry, who had to lift them up by turns so they could see the 17 bicycles and assorted junk that was knocked down by auctioneer Max Orlick for a total of $377, or about $300 more than it would have brought were there no war, no tire shortage, no gas rationing, and no freezing of new bike sales.

The swarm of youngsters grew restive, and a little noisy. Auctioneer Orlick glanced with reproving eye, caught the picture with that discerning flair of the true auctioneer, and abruptly commanded his assistant to reach for a magic item, buried beneath sundry suitcases left behind by owners still one leap ahead of the police, various "jewels" recovered from the nefarious, and even—of all things—a large box filled with salesmen's samples of raw wool.

Then, with a broad "look-what-I've got!" expression on his face, Mr. Orlick held his surprise item high, so even the smallest could see. It was a fine, chain-driven, three-wheel bike. Small eyes grew intense. Bidding started at 25 cents, and was spirited.

Under the pressure of his little friends, Jerry finally bid it in for $1.75.

Then, the auctioneer got down to the more serious items, such as a woman's bike, complete with balloon tires, string skirt guards, a light, and market basket. Bidding leaped at $5 clips until it stopped at $20, and then inched up to $24. Next came some miscellaneous bicycle parts, three wheels, a frame, pedals and assorted gears. It looked as if it might add up to a bike, but Auctioneer Orlick was guaranteeing nothing. It went for $3.

Most of the bikes went for upwards of $15. One desirable, medium-weight bike with good tires brought the high price of the day, $34.

But whenever Jerry's charges got out of line, Mr. Orlick had the answer. Once it was a tricycle. Another time it was two sleds. It cost Jerry a total of $3, or $1 an hour for each of the three hours that the auction lasted.

All in all, it was a pleasant afternoon out in the fenced-in former stable yard of the police station, with bidders leaning out of windows, shouting bids from tree limbs, or from the pile of slightly decrepit tires that brought nearly as much as they would in peace times had they been new.

R. R. M.

Hood Official In Rubber Post

Alden C. Brett of Belmont, Mass., Treasurer and Comptroller of the Hood Rubber Company, Watertown, Mass., has been appointed Deputy Co-ordinator for Rubber for the War Production Board, Regional Headquarters of the Office for Emergency Management in Boston, it is announced.

Mr. Brett will handle negotiations between South American countries and other Government agencies for the expansion of United States rubber supplies.

He has been connected with the national defense program since last autumn, when he joined the Office of Production Management. He served as head of the Industries Co-operation Division of the Office of Procurement and Material under Vice-Admiral F. M. Robinson of the Navy Department. Mr. Brett has also been associated with the Hood Rubber Company for the past 20 years.

Brookline High Plans Graduation

Brookline High School class day exercises, with much of the traditional colorful pageantry eliminated because of the war, will be held Thursday, ushering in commencement week.

The graduating class will celebrate at the annual class day dinner Thursday night in the school lunchroom. Speakers and guests will be Ernest R. Caverly, Superintendent of Schools; George E. Hills, Chairman of the School Committee; and Headmaster Wilfred H. Ringer of the school.

Children's Camp Benefits Sought

Summer camp opportunities for more than 200 children who need to learn more about American ways of life are sought by the New England Committee for Refugees.

The organization asks arrangements for one week or more of camp for a child at $5 a week, where a working parent pays an equal amount if possible, or the welcoming into one's family of an extra child for part of the summer.

20 Enrollees Asked Weekly In Radio Work

A new goal of 20 enrollees a week for the 10-month intensive radio instruction course at Gallops Island, Boston Harbor, was announced today by Recruiting Officer Stephen A. Frank of the United States Maritime Training Service.

Men ranging from 18 to 30 years of age are eligible for the course and they are paid while learning. A new requirement now calls for each applicant enlisting in the Coast Guard Reserve. Upon completion of the course, the applicant is called to active duty at sea on merchant ships by the Coast Guard unless he signs up voluntarily himself.

The only educational requirement for this course operated by the Coast Guard is two years in high school including at least one year of algebra.

Men who have had 14 months' service at sea and wish to become officers may enroll for officers' school where a class of 1,021 are now enrolled, it was announced by Mr. Frank.

This course qualifies graduates to become third mates or third assistant engineers on merchant ships. The Boston Recruiting Office sent 132 enrollees to the officers' school in one group recently, he said.

Pan-American Society Plans For Exhibition

By way of promoting a wider understanding of the Latin-American way of life, the Pan-American Society of Massachusetts has arranged an unusual exhibition of the arts, crafts, and industry of a land, the civilization of which flourished 2,000 years ago.

Opening next Monday, June 8, at the Paine Furniture Company, Arlington Street, the exhibit of priceless treasures is presented through the courtesy of the Paine Company, the Grace Line, and the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Nelson Rockefeller.

Items in the collection were taken from three periods of Latin-American history—Pre-Columbian, dating back more than 2,000 years; Colonial, dating from the Conquistadores, and more modern examples of pottery, silverware, and weaving.

At the reception Monday afternoon, musicians in native costumes will play typical Latin-American airs against a specially designed background, constructed after consultation with Edith Igoe Sweeney, Grace Line representative and authority on South American lore.

Sunshine Laundry
8 FLORA ST., BROOKLINE
Freshen blankets now for safe storage. New bindings if you wish.
Beacon 1790

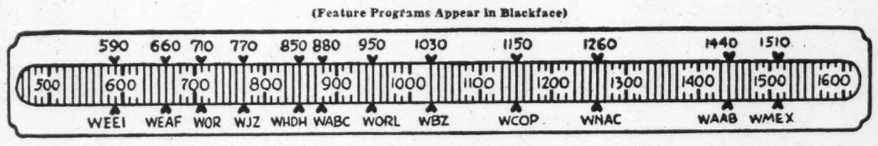
Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Rambles with the Vagabond Traveler (English).
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
WBSO, 11.87mc (25.6m)
5:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
11:00 p. m.—English program.

ELIOT
SAVINGS BANK
Incorporated 1864
165 Dudley St., Roxbury
INTEREST BEGINS
JUNE 15
Deposits received by mail

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX—1510kc-199m
3:00	David Harum: sk...	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"...	**Red Sox-Cleveland Indians baseball game**	Dance Matinee: popular recordings
3:15	H. Marble, news...	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch...		
3:30	News; Hollywood ...	"Two Men and a Girl".	Pepper Young's Family..		
3:45	"United We Stand"	15 Min. from Broadway.	"Right to Happiness"...		
4:00	David Cheskin's Or.	Arthur Tracy, songs....	"Backstage Wife": sk...	**Red Sox-Cleveland Indians baseball game**	"Help Uncle Sam".....
4:15	Children Are People	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas": serial..		Dance Matinee: popular recordings
4:30	Male Quartet	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	**Red Sox-Cleveland Indians baseball game**	
4:45	Press News	Melody Interlude; News..	"Young Widder Brown"		
5:00	Musical Camera ...	Jack Dalton, songs.....	"When a Girl Marries".	Music; Sports Matinee..	Dance Matinee: popular recordings
5:15	Musical Camera ...	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life".....	Dramatic Serial	Victor Young's Orchestra
5:30	Songs; Music	Superman; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Jack Armstrong, stories.	Sports; Music .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sport comment; Music..	"Captain Midnight"	News Service; Talk ..
6:00	News reports	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Sport reports .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier: News.....
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music....	Press Roundup; Music..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; Memory Lane...	Sports results .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory.....
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or..	"Mr. Keen": sketch...	News of the World.....	The Johnson Family....	Richard Salinger: news.
7:30	"That Brewster	The Great Gildersleeve..	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Dist. Attorney Brandon	Joe Neville's Orchestra..
7:45	Boy": serial sketch	The Great Gildersleeve..	Jimmie Fidler: talk	Baritone and organ.....	Musical Program .....
8:00	Nelson Eddy; orchestra; chorus ..	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelly, m. c.....	"Adventures of the Thin Man"; dramatic sketch	**"Sizing Up the News"... Henry Morgenthau**	Musical Program ..... Irish Music .....
8:15					
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Dartmouth Naval Unit..	"About Today"; WMEX
8:45	Hersholt; News	night": dramatic sketch	House"; orchestra	Canadian Grenadier Band	Drama Shop .....
9:00	**Shirley Temple in "Junior Miss"**	Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street..	Eddie Cantor; Dinah Shore; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, News... News Service	**Pages From the Classical Album: recordings** .....
9:15					
9:30	Ransom Sherman;	Frontline Headlines	"Mr. District Attorney";	**"Pass in Review"; Army entertainment**	**Classical Album** .....
9:45	comedy; music ...	"Meet the Band": songs	dramatic sketch; orch..		George Harris' Orchestra
10:00	**Moments in Music: "The Firefly"**	**"Three Thirds of the Nation": drama**	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	John B. Hughes, News... Les Brown's Orchestra..	News reports ..... Local sports .....
10:15					
10:30	News; Music	Treasury Star Parade...	Kay Kyser's College of	"Musical Trends"; Rob't	Local sports .....
10:45	News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk	Musical Knowledge	Trendler's Or.; Vocalists	Local sports .....
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Griff Williams's Orch ...	Local sports .....
11:15	Weather; Frankie	Music You Want.....	Local News; Songs.....	Bernie Cummins' Orch..	Local sports .....
11:30	Master's Orchestra	Music You Want.....	Authors' Playhouse: dramatizations	"Tune Up, America"; interviews; music	Day's End; music.....
11:45	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Music You Want.....			Day's End; News.....

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock....	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News....	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Quiz; music; news..	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	News Service	.....
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	News report	Musical Clock	Organ recital	.....
8:00	**News of the World.**	Morgan Beatty, News..	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music....	News report .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs...	George and Dixie; News,	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange" .....
8:30	Carl Moore's variety	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Varieties	"Post Exchange" .....
8:45	program; News ...	Toast; popular music..	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Varieties	Cowboy songs .....
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue.,	News; Recorded music..	News and Rhythm.....	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:15	"Scarlet Letter" ..	Breakfast Club	Food news	"The Merry-Go-Round".	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:30	"Chasing Blues" ..	Breakfast Club	Singing Strings	"The Merry-Go-Round",	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45	"Thus We Live" ...	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Government reports	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	"Musical Millwheel" ...	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard..	Studio speaker .....
10:15	American Stories ..	News; Hum and Strum..	"Bachelor's Children" ..	Choir Loft	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk...	"Bouquet"; music	"Help Mate"; drama...	Melody Strings	"Shopping With You"..
10:46	WEEI Food Fair..	"Funny Money Man"...	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	Voice of the Poultryman	Popular vocalists .....
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor..	"Second Husband"; sk...	"The Bartons"; sketch..	Ruth Moss Interviews....	"Fashion Time" .....
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Australian News	Organ Recital .....
11:30	"Bright Horizons"..	"John's Other Wife"....	"Road of Life"; sketch..	Colonial Network Orch..	"The Esquires" .....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"	"David Harum"; sketch.	Colonial Network Orch..	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk..	News; Hum and Strum..	"Gene and Glenn".....	Boake Carter, News....	Sport comment .....
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane".....	Eleanor Early, Talk....	Defense; Agriculture ...	Town Crier .....
12:30	"Helen Trent".....	**Manuel Quezon, addressing U. S. Congress**	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys...
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday".		"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ...	Mildred Carlson, Talk..	News Service	Luncheon Music	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:15	Serial drama	Jack Berch Variety Show	Marjorie Mills Hour.....	"I'll Find My Way"; sk.	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:30	Vic & Sade; sketch	N. E. Agricultural News.	Marjorie Mills Hour.....	Music; Joe Frasetto's Or.	"Words and Music"...
1:45	"Road of Life".....	News Service	Cedric Foster, News....	Navy Recruiting Talk...	Alvino Rey's Orchestra..
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	'Light of the World': sk.	Treasures in Melody....	Victory program .....
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Contrasts in Melody....	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	Treasures in Melody....	Victory program .....
2:30	"We Love and Learn"	Rakov's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light": sk.	School of the Air.....	Ruth Gervais, songs.....
2:45	'The Goldbergs': sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News Service .....
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents" ...	"Against the Storm": sk.	**Red Sox-Cleveland Indians baseball game**	Dance Matinee: popular recordings
3:15	News Reports	"Prescott Presents" ...	"Ma Perkins": sketch...		
3:30	News; Hollywood ..	Two Men and a Girl....	'Pepper Young's Family'	**Red Sox-Cleveland Indians baseball game**	Bing Crosby, songs.....
3:45	Jobs for Victory...	'15 Minutes from B'way'	"Right to Happiness"...		Songs; orchestra .....
4:00	Jerry Wayne, songs,	Club Matinee: variety..	'Backstage Wife': sketch	**Red Sox-Cleveland Indians baseball game**	"Help Uncle Sam!".....
4:15	Studio Speaker ...	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas": sketch..		Al Donahue's Orchestra.
4:30	"Symphonietta" ...	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	**Red Sox-Cleveland Indians baseball game**	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee: News....	"Young Widder Brown".		Buddy Clark, songs.....
5:00	Musical Camera:	Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries".	Music; Sports Matinee..	Dance Matinee: popular recordings
5:15	Jean Collins; orch.	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	
5:30	Songs; Jay Wesley.	"Two of Us".....	"Musical Roundup".....	"Jack Armstrong"; sk..	Sports; Music .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sports Comments; Music	'Capt. Midnight"; drama	News Service .....
6:00	News comment	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Sports comments .....
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs..	Lum 'n' Abner.....	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Sports; Town Crier....
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News.	Sports Digest; Music...	Press Roundup; Music..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today**..	Lowell Thomas, News...	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Sports; Memory Lane...	Sports results .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory.....
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or...	"Mr. Keen"; sketch....	News of the World.....	"The Johnson Family".	Richard Salinger, news..
7:30	"Maudie's Diary"..	Al Pearce's Gang.....	"Confidentially Yours" ..	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Joe Neville's Orchestra..
7:45	dramatic sketch ..	Al Pearce's Gang.....	"Melodic Moods"	"Inside of Sports".....	Treasury Star Parade...
8:00	'Death Valley Days'	UP Amer. Correspondents	Frank Morgan, Fanny	**American Opera Festival: Virgil Thomson's "Four Saints in Three Acts"; orchestra**	Jose Domingues' Orch.
8:15	'Death Valley Days'	Tintypes; Music	Brice; guests; orchestra		Price Control; Songs....
8:30	"Powerhouse"; Ray	"Sur Les Boulevards"...	The Aldrich Family;		"Songs of the Range"..
8:45	Scott; Elmer Davis	**Dorothy Thompson**	dramatic sketch		Negro Spirituals .....
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur program	**America's Town Meeting: "What Can I Do to Win This War?"**	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby;** Mary Martin; Victor Borge; orchestra; Music	Gabriel Heatter, news... News Service	**"Pages From the Classical Album"; records....**
9:15					
9:30	"Big Town"; drama		Maids; guests	**'Americans at the Ramparts': music-drama**	**Classical Album** .....
9:45	"Big Town"; drama	**Town Meeting: Jingles**			
10:00	"First Line": defense program ...	"Bats in the Belfry"....	**Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;** guests; orchestra	Raymond Gram Swing.. Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	News report ..... George Harris' Orchestra
10:15		"Bats in the Belfry"....			
10:30	Public Affairs	Morgan Beatty, News...	"Keeping Up With Rosemary"; comedy sketch..	Fulton Lewis, Jr., Talk.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk.		Ted Weems' Orchestra..	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Griff Williams' Orchestra	Drama Shop: "Devil's Henchmen" .....
11:15	Rideout; Music	Music You Want.....	Local news; Songs.....	J. B. Priestley: recorded	
11:30	**Master Works of Music; orchestra .**	Music You Want.....	**"Music in the Moonlight"; orch.; vocalists,**	**Pancho's Orchestra** ... Richard Himber's Orch..	Day's End; music..... Day's End; News.....
11:45		Music You Want.....			

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—Latest news from London. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8meg, 25.2m.
London—6:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 15.02meg, 19.7m.
London—8 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." (Pacific war time) VLG7, 15.23meg, 19.7m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." (Pacific war time) VLG2, 11.87meg, 25.2m.
Guatemala — 9:45 p. m. — "Hollywood Speaks." TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.
Guatemala—10:15 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.
London—11 p. m.—Variety Revue. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Second Act of "Carmen." TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News broadcast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, June 4

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B Boston (46.7mc)
3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Education Talk.
3:30 p. m.—Two Men and a Girl.
3:45 p. m.—15 Minutes from Broadway.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Soloist; Violinist, Novachord.
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; "Just a Memory."
5:30 p. m.—"Mandolettes"; music.
5:45 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports Reporter.
7:15 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
7:30 p. m.—"Novelty Time."
7:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Edwin LeMar, Organ.
8:30 p. m.—"Musical Headliners."
8:45 p. m.—Diana Gale.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Cleveland Indians Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—Henry Morgenthau: "Inflation."
8:30 p. m.—Dartmouth College Naval Unit.
8:45 p. m.—Canadian Grenadier Guards Band.
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:15 p. m.—Cairo News; Music.
9:30 p. m.—"Pass in Review."
10:00 p. m.—Symphonietta.
10:15 p. m.—Dick Jurgens' Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Musical Trends: Orchestra; Songs.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Bernie Cummins' Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Tune Up, America."

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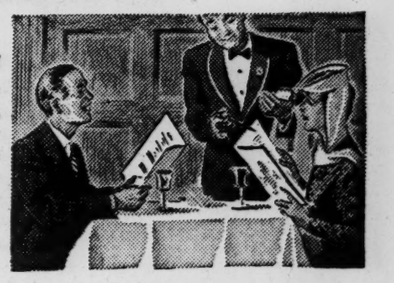

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Among the Heroes of Britain Are Repairers of Gas Mains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Faced with the problem of the maintenance and guarding of 14,000 miles of mains, through which gas passes from 52 central plants to the homes and factories of more than 9,000,000 persons, the task of the London gas companies in the Battle of Britain is an honorable one.

When, in the spring of 1939, war seemed inevitable, 15 London gas companies, up to that time highly individualistic, jointly set up a skeleton organization which has since developed into the London Regional Gas Center.

When air raids began, the gas industry had laid its defense plans. When one or other of the smaller companies suffered severely, and could hardly have coped with its difficulties unaided, all the resources of the larger companies could be immediately mobilized in its defense. In many cases, too, the smaller companies came to the aid of the bigger ones.

The gas supply, like other utilities, was at times interrupted, but Londoners never suffered more than temporary inconvenience. For this they had to thank, not only the leaders of the industry for planning ahead, but also the engineers and men at the works who kept the supply going, and the repair squads who toiled day and night.

Deeds of Bravery

Many brave deeds were done, but the men seemed to feel they had just carried out their duty. The service had to be kept going, whatever the cost to themselves.

Mr. Robert Johnston, who was awarded a British Empire Medal, only told his story because a bomb damaged the company's car in which he was driving, and if he wanted to have the repair bill paid he would have to explain what had happened!

This is the story: Going off duty after midnight Mr. Johnston ran into a bad raid. Bombs a few yards away demolished three houses and smashed a gas main in the middle of the street. With two passing civilians Mr. Johnston formed a rescue party. Four people were trapped in the basement of the first house. By shifting debris from the entrance Mr. Johnston and a plainclothes policeman rescued a man who had been marooned on an upper floor when the front of his house was blown in and the staircase had disappeared.

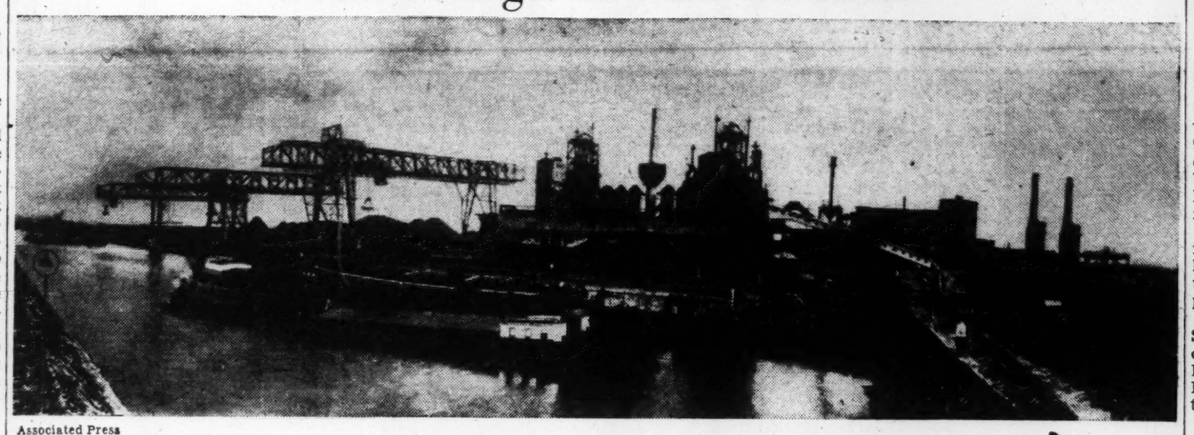
In the street, the two exposed ends of the broken gas main were blazing, lighting up the neighborhood. The light must be put out at once. Mr. Johnston, who does not normally deal with gas mains, decided to make a temporary stoppage. He got the Fire Brigade to put out the blaze at one end of the pipe, while he jumped into the crater. Digging with his hands—he had no tools—Mr. Johnston plugged up one end of the pipe with mud. Next he tackled the other exposed ends in the same way. He woke later in hospital, having been overcome by gas. He refused to remain there, however, because he knew that rising water in the crater might wash out the mud with which he had temporarily plugged the ends. Back at the scene of the damage, he found that a repair squad had in the meantime arrived and sealed the ends. Mr. Johnston was much astonished when he received his award.

During Heavy Raid

Here is Mr. A. F. Smith's own version of what happened at his gas works during a heavy raid. Several gas holders had been pierced and fired by incendiaries and flying debris. Tongues of flame rising 20 to 30 feet into the air were lighting up the works. "My mates and I," said Mr. Smith, "were told to attend to these flares, so we climbed on top and put out each one of them with a knob of clay the size of a football. . . . No sooner had we reached the ground than enemy action again caught the holders alight. Filling up our buckets with clay and hauling them to the top of the holder we began our fire-fighting all over again. We finally freed this holder of flames and went on to the next. No sooner had my mates and myself reached the top of the second holder than down came on H. E. (heavy explosive bomb), which blew out the side of the one we had just left.

"We felt ourselves being lifted what seemed a considerable distance in the air. The heat from the fire which followed was so unbearable that we could not walk down the ladder in the ordinary way. Gripping tightly with our knees, we slid down the sides. We arrived on the ground to the accompaniment of more H. E.'s and firebombs."

British Target in Raid on Essen



Associated Press

Krupps Works Smelter Plant

A military objective in the factory city of Essen, Germany, which was pounded throughout the night of June 1-2 by over 1,000 Royal Air Force bombers within 48 hours after similar devastation had been rained down upon Cologne.

Hitler Betrays Industrialists Into More Aid, Makes Generals Check Guns Before Conferences

By Theo von Merk

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Adolf Hitler has made a supreme effort to enlist the combined power of German capital as well as labor to win the war for him.

His latest action, reported from London recently, is the decree "reorganizing" the German Army supply system. In charge of the organization is a General Thomas, a member of the newly formed Officers' Council, consisting mainly of big industrialists in close contact with Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring.

Another step in the campaign to enlist big business support is the announced formation of a Reich steel association, including all plants or firms engaged in mining iron ores or producing and marketing steel and its alloys. This new body will be headed an oldline industrialist, Hermann Röchling.

Although both of these moves appear on the surface to give the German industrialists more power, this is not actually the case. It is true that Hitler has made ample use of the help the big industrialists have offered him in his role of "savior from Communism" but he has at the same time received equal assistance from labor in the role of "conqueror of the plutocratic system."

Shallow Gestures

The duality illustrates amply the program of maintaining a balance between the two groups within the Nazi state. Actually the Nazi party has little interest in the welfare of either business or labor. Hitler has pursued a carefully-planned program of maintaining a balance between both groups, using Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring as the alleged "sympathetic spokesman" for industry, and Dr. Robert Ley as the purported champion of the laboring masses.

General Thomas, the new head of the supply organization which allegedly gives the industrialists the powers formerly wielded by the Army, has roughly the same attitude towards industry as has Reichsmarshal Göring. The general has long been a close collaborator with the Reichsmarshal, and has served as his aide.

Thus, while posing as an aid to private industry and a means of giving it enhanced power, the new organization headed by General Thomas may be considered as merely camouflage designed to make the industrialists think they are getting a leading part in the war effort and thereby evoking their stronger support.

Necessary Policy

Any other analysis of the organization's intent would run contrary to National Socialist policy towards big business.

The Nazi Government has taken over virtually all of the powers of industry and it is unlikely that industry will ever get them back while Germany has a Nazi regime.

Three years ago a ranking official in Hermann Göring's office wrote a book on that subject and Dr. Joseph Windschuh, leading Nazi publicist, discussing it in the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, one time organ of heavy industry, said approvingly:

"Many an industrialist has become a state employee. The economically and socially important decisions about his plant no longer rest with him. Privatwirtschaft—individual business activity—although still retained as a term has ceased to exist in fact. Everything is Government business."

Dr. Windschuh then pointed out that the industrialist no longer had a right to hire and fire, to buy or sell, not even to spend his own money. "Even money," Dr. Windschuh wrote, "has been stripped of its private character — entprivatisiert. . . . In the past he who had money, could live independently, be his own boss. National Socialism has brought that to an end. . . . Is the end of everything private looming on the horizon? We do not know the answer. But so much is known, the State will, through its commissioners, decree what is still allowed to remain a kind of preserve or a nursery of the 'private' and what not." General Thomas is one of those "commissioners."

Profits Heavily Cut

An up-to-date study of German business reports published in Nazi papers disclosed that profits of industrialists have been drastically curtailed, that dividends have been cut, taxes enormously increased. The balance reports of the biggest German combines show smaller profits despite the enormously increased production. Complaints of leading industrialists have been as fruitless as they have been frequent.

To convince labor that the government was backing its cause, hundreds of industrialists and landowners were punished, some very severely, for not being polite enough to their workers. But at the same time the formerly powerful labor unions, against whom the industrialists had enlisted Hitler as their ally, were stripped of power and money, and as a Swiss observer in Berlin once said, they had "no more political influence than an insurance company."

The working man was made the butt of a series of anti-labor decrees such as that forbidding a worker to change his job, another freezing wages, and still another permitting the drafting by the Labor Exchange of any inhabitant of the Reich.

Today skilled workers in Germany receive an average hourly payment 3 per cent lower than they received at the time of the worst depression just before Hitler came into power. Unskilled workers receive 6 per cent less than in 1932 and 15 per cent less than in 1929. Similar measures curtailing the rights of the worker have been put into action as the need for greater manpower has made itself felt within the Reich.

Under this regime, labor as well as private capital has discovered that they cannot really do business with Hitler, no matter how many artifices are employed to convince them that the Government is seeking to promote their cause.

Puppets' Credits Stay Frozen

By Overseas News Agency

London, June 3

Frozen credits which Germany's puppet allies have been piling up in exchange for exports of raw materials and foodstuffs to the Reich, will not be liquidated for the duration of the war and the Reich has blandly advised its creditors to consider these obligations a form of "deferred compulsory savings" which serve as a brake on inflation.

This was the substance of a highly significant speech delivered recently in Sofia by a Dr. Landfried, Undersecretary in the Reich Ministry of Finance and member of a special mission now in Bulgaria.

Dr. Landfried attempted to console Germany's Bulgarian creditors who have been exporting raw materials and foodstuffs to the Reich in anticipation of payment in the form of manufactured goods through an elaborate clearing agreement.

Their credits have been piling up in the Bulgarian National Bank since 1937 in the form of blocked reichsmarks, however, with Germany refusing to discharge its end of the bargain.

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, June 3—So strong is Reichsführer Hitler's distrust of his army generals that he forces them to check their pistol, military belt, or saber in the anteroom before conferring with him, according to Louis Lochner, Associated Press correspondent who recently returned to New York from Berlin.

Mr. Lochner, who returned on the Drottningholm, said that this dictum applied not only to the army hierarchy, but to admirals and air marshals, no matter how completely in the Führer's confidence they may believe themselves to be.

Mr. Lochner cited this fact to illustrate what he termed Hitler's intolerance of any leaders within the Reich who might usurp the Führer's ambition to "out-Napoleon the Corsican leader himself."

Mr. Lochner discounted, however, the possibility of attempt by the Reichswehr to overthrow the Nazis and seize power.

Von Fritsch's Resignation

Enumerating instances of friction which exists between the generals and the Führer, Mr. Lochner said that the late Col.-Gen. Werner von Fritsch, the father of the present German Army, had to resign because he dared criticize Hitler's acquiescence in Field Marshal Werner von Blomberg's marital mesalliance in 1938.

Gen. Ludwig Beck, Chief of the German General Staff, became "ill" just before the outbreak of the present war. He opposed Hitler's policy of frightfulness, Mr. Lochner declared.

Col.-Gen. Franz Halder, the present Chief of General Staff, has been promoted only to colonel-general, while a dozen of his colleagues were made field marshals, simply because—so the rumor goes—he is forever warning the dictator that this or that contemplated move involves more risks than the undertaking is worth.

Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, who always gave the impression of being in the pink of condition, but who "resigned" before Christmas for reasons of health, now is reported imprisoned. His resignation coincided with the discovery that the army was in no way prepared for the severe winter in Russia. There can be little doubt that he warned Hitler in time, Mr. Lochner opined.

Blaskowitz Dimout

Gen. Johannes von Blaskowitz, widely publicized as the "hero of Warsaw," has gone into the discard. He objected to the brutal methods of the SS in occupied Poland, according to Mr. Lochner.

Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt appears to have been "in the doghouse" for some months following the autumn offensive in Russia. He seems to have quarreled with Hitler over the degree to which the German Army should retreat before going into winter quarters.

Marshal von Rundstedt proved indispensable, however, and suddenly appeared in the news again this spring.

The Polish campaign proceeded with a fierceness and brutality unequaled hitherto, but Hitler was not satisfied, Mr. Lochner said. Hitler wanted the soldiers and their officers not only to fight battles but also to make short shrift of the Polish population, he declared.

The Army, Mr. Lochner avowed, balked at this. So Hitler sent his uncompromising SS men to Poland to "clean up." They did—and Mr. Lochner said countless stories were told to him by German officers themselves of acts of inhumanity committed by the Black Guards.

General von Blaskowitz, on behalf of the Army, protested against these methods. He has been in disgrace ever since.

Mr. Lochner added that while one hears again and again that the Generals' Corps is fed up and ready to throw the entire Nazi outfit out, the reports are too much the result of wishful thinking. For, however much a general may disagree with the Führer, he remembers his oath of allegiance. And he also remembers that in Imperial Germany and later in the short-lived Republic, too, it was part of the creed of an officer that he must never become mixed up in politics. To remove the Nazis would be a political act of the first magnitude.

Therefore, a generals' revolution, for the present, at least, represents a myth and should be discounted as such, Mr. Lochner said.

Spies in Drottningholm Group?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—While United States and private agencies were extending monetary and other assistance to needy men and women arriving here from Lisbon aboard the steamship Drottningholm of the Swedish Line, yesterday, Federal agents went on guard against the possibility that some refugees in the unexpected contingent might be infiltrating Nazi spies or might serve as cover for such infiltration.

One group, which had been sent unexpectedly to Portugal from German prison camps, has been especially difficult to identify. Seventy five of these have been held for further questioning and 68 are today on Ellis Island. Immigration officials would not discuss the situation, but the Department of Justice said that any aliens who failed to pass examinations, either political or physical, would be returned to Europe.

Americans returning home aboard the Drottningholm said few of the refugees in the questionable group had proper papers, but Washington officials reported that most of the aliens and other non-English speaking persons aboard the vessel carried properly documented credentials for entry.

Meanwhile, needy American citizens from Axis prison camps were receiving assistance from the Federal Social Security Board, the City Department of Welfare, the Red Cross and the Travelers Aid Society, acting together through a special office at 906 Broaway.

Several women with children were sent on their way to Texas, California, and Chicago; 50 other arrivals, mostly men, were interviewed by the Welfare Department to determine their needs, and some received funds to buy clothing. First steps for obtaining jobs for some were taken by bureaus of the United States Employment Service. Aid to these Americans was declared necessary since many had not been in the United States for years and were out of contact with relatives and friends.

The Drottningholm is expected to steam for Lisbon again today with nearly 1,000 Germans, Italians and nationals of other Axis nations, who will be exchanged in Portugal for Americans being held in enemy nations.

Two Fatalities In Labor Riots Of the Bahamas

NASSAU, Bahamas, June 3 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor today faced serious problems growing out of riots that resulted in two fatalities and extensive property damage in this island colony of which he is Royal Governor.

The Duke was summoned from Washington after the incidents and the looting of fashionable stores followed a demonstration by unskilled laborers on an American project against their four shillings (about 80 cents) a day wages.

Returning quickly, he found business in the colony at a standstill. Two of the rioters were killed and others wounded by gunfire, and some casualties were reported among police and British garrison troops called out to restore order.

In the outskirts a police station, ambulance and fire engine were burned. An 8 p. m. to 6 a. m. curfew was established.

Before the riot, the Government had informed protesting labor leaders that the wage for unskilled workers was fixed by agreement of Britain and the United States and could not be changed immediately. However, negotiations still were in progress when the demonstration began.

$50,000 for Naval Relief

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, June 2 (AP)—Capt. Mario Celestino, director of the government shipping line Lloyd Brasileiro, delivered to United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffrey an order for payment of $50,000 to the Naval Relief Society in Washington as a token of the company's appreciation of United States rescue and salvage operations in behalf of the torpedoed freighter Commandante Lyra.

Pro-Nazi Editor Is Killed In New Outbreak in Paris

VICHY, June 3 (AP)—Revolver shots fired by a bicyclist killed Albert Clement, editor of the newspaper Le Cri du Peuple on a busy street of Nazi-occupied Paris last night in the latest of a series of attacks upon German soldiers and French collaborationists.

M. Clement was known here as a second-rate reporter before the occupation. Le Cri du Peuple is the organ of the French Popular Party, a collaborationist movement headed by Jacques Doriot.

The editor and his wife were caught afoot on the Rue Vivienne between the Bourse and the Grand Boulevards, an area occupied by various newspaper offices and cut by many side streets and alleys. The first bullets went wild, injuring Mme. Clement and a passer-by.

The attack recalled the wounding of Pierre Laval and Marcel Déat, both of whom at that time edited collaborationist newspapers, at the Versaillies barracks nine months ago.

[Swiss dispatches said M. Laval had appealed to militant workers' syndicalist organizations for co-operation to stop sniping, bombing and other attacks upon German occupational forces, implying that otherwise more hostages than ever would be shot.

M. Laval also was reported to have conferred with Otto Abetz, Adolf Hitler's representative in Paris, on the renewed outbreaks and agitation which the Swiss Journal de Genève said could have "deplorable results" for his government.

Foreign informants said poor food conditions were causing concern in both Occupied and Unoccupied France.]

21 Czechs Slain

LONDON, June 3 (AP)—Another 21 Czechs have been executed in reprisal for the shooting of Reinhard Heydrich, Gestapo Boss of Czechoslovakia, the Nazi-controlled Prague Radio announced today.

These killings raised to 132 the toll exacted by the Germans since Herr Heydrich was shot just a week ago. Twenty-three of the 132 were women.

The same charges on which most of the others were sent before the rifle squads, harboring agents hostile to the Germans or publicly expressing approval of the Heydrich shooting, were made against the latest group.

'Too Lenient'

BERN, Switzerland, June 3 (AP)—The Germans have started arresting Magistrates in Cologne, Hanover, Frankfort, Dresden and other cities for being too indulgent with people "dissatisfied with the Nazi regime and the war," it was learned yesterday.

This action was in line with Hitler's last speech disciplining the judiciary.

Greeks Executed

BERN, Switzerland, June 3 (AP)—Three Greeks were executed June 1 upon conviction by a military court of plotting against the Italian Army, Hungarian dispatches from Athens reported yesterday.

Deep Chemistry Changes Seen Via Hydrocarbons

HAMILTON, Ontario, June 3 (CP)—Prof. Hugh S. Taylor of Princeton University June 1 told the Canadian Institute of Chemistry in convention here that the present war promises to produce "via the technology of hydrocarbons" as profound a modification in world chemical history as was effected in the first great war by the development of high-pressure technology and amonia synthesis.

"The paramount position of transportation on land, in and under the sea and in the air has challenged the best capacities of fuel technologists who have discovered that, by the adoption of catalytic techniques, major improvements in all types of products can be advantageously achieved," he said.

Professor Taylor said developments were so diverse and the pace of progress so rapid that the area of interest only can be outlined and typical achievements recorded.

Ties of Vichy and Empire Fostered by Athletic Events

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLE, France, June 3—An "Imperial fortnight" has just closed in France. For two weeks every attempt has been made by Vichy to arouse in the country a lively interest in the Empire and its flag.

The campaign has taken many forms, but the principal of them has been a series of athletic contests with participants from all parts of the Empire.

Marshal Philippe Pétain, Chief of State, opened the first of the series of contests at Vichy. One of the largest contests has just ended in Marseille with the Moroccans victors.

These occasions have also been chosen to pronounce "the oath of the athletes" which combined the idea of pure sport and loyalty to Marshal Pétain and the Vichy group.

Col. Joseph Pascot, the Government sport leader, chose the Marseille game to urge support of the Vichy Government. In addressing the athletes he said: "Athletes, you want to win. That you will do by following the way laid down by Marshal Pétain with the fervor of your faith in the country."

Danger of Disintegration

These peaceful contests are an attempt to hold the Empire together at a time when it is helpless to defend its distant possessions. What was recently the world's second biggest colonial empire is now faced with the danger of disintegration through inability to defend it.

The Marseille newspaper Le Petit Provençal expressed the general sentiment; "the 'Empire fortnight' is the refuge of pride and hope," and it recalls the particular difficulties which have arisen for Madagascar in the Indian Ocean and the French possessions in American waters.

Though it accused England of attempting to take and keep Madagascar and other distant French possessions it refrained, as have other French newspapers, from accusing the United States of similar purposes over Martinique or other French possessions.

Le Petit Provençal sees dark days ahead for the Empire, saying: "The peril is now approaching African waters."

Colonies All Important

At a manifestation in honor of a submarine Captain who sank with his submarine in the fight for the possession of Gabon, Admiral René Platon, one of Vice-Premier Pierre Laval's principal Secretaries of State said:

"Nothing is more necessary and urgent than to rally around the colonial idea, for the fate of France now depends on the fate of its Colonies."

The call to action has taken all the forms modern publicity and propaganda offer. The newspapers and reviews print thrilling stories of the men who founded these colonies and the topics in the moving-picture theaters films show their variety and wealth.

A film of the romantic life of Pierre de Brazza who conquered part of the Congo for France—after whom Brazzaville is named—is a popular success.

Action Is Limited

Never has there been so active an imperial campaign as at this time when the possibilities of action are singularly limited. While France has had overseas possessions for more than three centuries the modern form of the Empire dates back 100 years and much of it was built in recent decades by individual efforts of explorers and Army and Navy officers.

France has been "Empire-conscious" only in comparatively recent times. Popular enthusiasm for the Empire reached its first height in this century when Marshal Louis Lyautey dramatized the Empire in the Colonial Exposition in Paris 10 years ago.

A colonizing genius himself, he fired the imagination of his countrymen with the Imperial idea, and important Imperial developments such as a pacification of Morocco and the consolidation of French power in Equatorial Africa took place in this period.

Speeding of 'World Charter'

Parellel to the Imperial drive, the Legion of War, the only political movement permitted in the country, has taken on itself the general application and speeding up of the corporative movement under the "work charter."

The avowed purpose is to line up French institutions with those of surrounding countries on corporative lines in the "new European order."

François Valentin, leader of the Legion, in addressing its Congress for the study of social changes, said that no matter who wins this war it will be necessary to reconstruct France.

If at the end of the war France appears with empty hands showing that it was incapable of keeping pace with the time, we shall be regarded as a failure, but if we give our best to our social reconstruction, profiting by the fact that we are out of the war, it will be possible for us to participate in the reconstruction of Europe and the world."

South Africa Nazis Tried on Charges Of High Treason

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa, June 3 (AP)—A former policeman testified today in the trial of 48 persons accused of high treason that the entire "fourth battalion" of a Nazified secret army which aimed at overthrowing the Government was made up of police force members.

Disclosures of the organization of the secret army were made at the trial of members of the anti-British Ossewabrandwag.

The former policeman was a Lieutenant Colonel in the storm trooper organization.

As the trial proceeded, fresh outbreaks of sabotage and lawlessness were reported in the Transvaal after nearly four months of quiet. They were said to be mainly on a small scale, such as cutting of telepone and telegraph wires in isolated areas.

The Government ordered capital punishment for saboteurs following explosions in gold mines and at the Vereeniging Power Station in January, and this appeared for a while to have a staying effect.

But in recent days there has been a growing number of incidents although on a smaller scale, such as the cutting of telephone and telegraph wires in isolated areas where detection is not easy.

Smuts Encouraged

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, June 3—Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, referring to the new Libyan campaign, said that on his recent visit to the front he saw a better spirit of optimism and cheerfulness than nine months ago, the British Radio reported.

General Smuts was quoted as saying that: "There will be hard fighting. During my recent visit to the front lines I saw the storm clouds gathering, with both sides preparing. Our men are in good mettle and good spirits."

U. S. Diplomats To Leave Tokyo In Chartered Ships

BERLIN. From German broadcasts. June 3 (AP)—The Japanese steamer Asama Maru and the Italian liner Conte Verde, chartered by the Japanese, are expected to leave Tokyo within the next few days with 2,000 United States and other diplomats to exchange them for Japanese nationals interned in the United States.

[The Swedish steamer Gripsholm, chartered by the United States, is expected in New York this month to pick up Japanese nationals, recent Stockholm dispatches said. The Gripsholm also will bring about 200 stranded Americans out of Sweden to New York.]

The exchange between the United States and Japan is being arranged by Switzerland, a Bern dispatch said. All three will make the transfer of the nationals at Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa.

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Rommel Attempt in Libya Proves Africa Key Spot

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's new offensive in Libya, which has been checked by the British, again proves the immense strategical importance of the North African bastion. North Africa is the springboard of any offensive toward Suez and the Middle East, and, at the same time, of any attack against the United Nations supply lines in the Southwestern Atlantic and against the Western Hemisphere.

The German invasion of Africa has been in preparation for years. Mussolini was badly mistaken when he believed that French North Africa would be his share of the war booty. General Rommel's Afrika Corps was sent to relieve the battered Italians, but it constitutes at the same time Germany's first bridgehead on African soil.

Today, while Italian North Africa is openly run by the Nazis; the French colonies are more discreetly but almost as efficiently controlled by Hitler's representatives. Recent reports from French North Africa, and especially from Morocco, disclose that Germany is systematically extending its hold on these territories. If Hitler decides to occupy these most important remnants of France's colonial power, he is not likely to meet with effective resistance on part of the French. His agents already control the most important key positions of the French Empire.

Occupying Officers

A few days after the conclusion of the French armistice, the first Axis officers, mostly Italians, arrived in French North Africa to supervise the execution of the treaty. The arrogant young Fascists made themselves thoroughly unpopular with the French, and the natives as well, who were glad to see them relieved by the "correct" Germans. At the beginning, the German officers were anxious not to interfere with the French administration but when the set-up of the German control organization had been completed, the mask was thrown off. Today, German officials closely control the economic life of the country and have their hand in every important activity.

German "experts" and "tourists" are particularly numerous in French Morocco. The set-up of the German Armistice Commission in the Protectorate proves the Nazis are aiming at complete domination of this strategically and economically important colony. The armistice commission has its headquarters in Fedallah, near Casablanca. It is likely that the Germans chose this unimportant town in order to camouflage their extensive activity. German branch commissions have been established in Marrakesh, Fez and Casablanca.

Delegates Increase

The armistice commission comprises an economic and a military department. The number of the German armistice delegates has constantly increased; they were 80 in 1940, 200 in 1941, and they are probably 400 today. Although the staff of the economic department has remained almost unchanged since 1940, members of the military mission are frequently relieved and replaced by new officers. During 1941, the Vichy Government issued approximately 4,000 visas to German visitors who went to North Africa. It is doubtful if even Vichy knows how many of these visitors returned.

The set-up of official organizations by means of which the Nazis supervise the French colonies has been completed by an invasion of Gestapo agents who have been pouring for several months into North Africa. Information on the Gestapo activity in North Africa is necessarily less reliable than reports on the German armistice commissions. It is, however, probable that headquarters of the German secret police has been established in the Spanish part of Morocco, either in Tetuan or in Tangier. Under cover of Franco-Spanish frontier agreements, German agents can easily enter the French zone and return to Spanish territory.

Creed-Spreaders

These agents are very active in spreading the Nazi creed among the natives and in stirring up resistance against the French colonial power. A recent report from Morocco adds that many of these agents are former soldiers of the French Foreign Legion who know the country and the natives. Their propaganda has, however, been less successful than the Germans supposed.

The Nazis are actively opposed by the Sultan of Morocco, who still remains the nominal ruler and whose resistance to the German occupation of his country has been much more daring than that of the French authorities. Nor have the Nazis succeeded in winning the sympathies of the wealthy natives and of the intellectuals who have been scandalized by the arrogance and the greed of their new "friends." In lavishly spending money, the Nazis, however, have won some influence among poor natives and undoubtedly could organize a "popular revolt" against the French.

It is doubtful whether the French are sufficiently armed to resist the attack of any organized force with modern equipment. In June, 1940, France's North African army numbered 500,000 men. The Germans demobilized the army; their equipment was delivered to the arsenals which are under German control.

It is probable that important stocks of armament have been concealed by patriotic French officers. When France fell, many French pilots fled to North Africa. Today there are probably 1,000 French planes in North Africa, although many are obsolete. Fuel stocks, moreover, are insufficient for any large scale operation.

The French recently completed fortifications at Casablanca and Mers el Kebir and strong coastal batteries have been established at Mogador. All this construction has been executed according to German plans and under the direction of German technical experts.

German commissions increasingly control the economic life in North Africa. Large amounts of food stocks were purchased by the Germans and exported to Germany. The Germans have set up a complete supervision of all traffic in the French colony. Large scale commercial operations have to be authorized by the German authorities. Recently, a new German control commission has been established at Colomb-Béchar, northern terminus of the Trans-Saharian Railway.

Steel Shortage

Lack of steel for rails and rolling stock has again interrupted construction of this strategically important railway. Today, a fleet of 600 trucks carries goods from West and Central Africa to Colomb-Béchar, where they are loaded on railway cars.

Effective French resistance is severely hampered by the dissension among the French high officials. Gen. Auguste Noguès, Governor General of Morocco, is probably not very friendly to the Germans, but many other high officers and functionaries are strongly pro-Vichy or even collaborationists. Many French military commanders in North Africa have been recently released from German prison camps and have promised not to fight the Germans again.

The French colonists in North Africa are not less disunited than their leaders. Most of them are pro-Pétain and anti-German and, at the same time, anti-British. Gen. Charles de Gaulle has numerous followers among them, but the large majority of the white population remains faithful to the Marshal.

New Australian Envoy Arrives in U. S.

Associated Press

Representatives of Empire Greet New Colleague

Four ministers representing various parts of the British Empire in the United States were on hand at the National Airport in Washington to welcome Sir Owen Dixon when he arrived to take up his new post as Australian Minister to the United States. Left to right: Walter Nash, Minister from New Zealand; Sir Owen; Ralph William Close, Minister from the Union of South Africa; Sir Ronald Campbell, British Minister; and Leighton McCarthy, Canadian Minister.

Australia Calls 30,000 Men For Civil Construction Corps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, June 2—The biggest labor call in the history of Australia has been announced. The Director General of Allied Works, E. G. Theodore, states that nearly 30,000 men will be mobilized in the Civil Construction Corps—Australia's war works army.

Suitable volunteers are being accepted, but most will come from a compulsory call on the 45-55-year group.

Many thousands are already serving in the Corps throughout Australia, and the Corps is rapidly becoming one of Australia's major war services.

Its chief tasks include the building of aerodromes, railways, docks, roads, dams, hutments, stores, and munitions factories.

Priority on Job

Many of the jobs will be bigger than any single works construction ever attempted in Australia, and the complete scheme dwarfs all previous combined public works programs of the Commonwealth and the States.

The plan under which the scheme operates provides for a Works Council deciding the order of priority of vital jobs for the Works authorities and private contractors whose plans of organizations have been co-opted.

To these authorities the Council supplies the required labor from the Civil Construction Corps as well as additional plant materials.

The Council already has carried out a census of constructional plants which it is calling up as the need arises.

Right of Appeal

For laboring work the Council accepts men from varied occupations — hotel-bookkeepers, insurance salesmen, jewelers, accountants, and grocers are among those already called.

Two of the best pick and shovel men on one big South Australian job are a waiter and a butcher. When the men are called they are given a week in which to adjust their private affairs and also the right of appeal on health grounds.

Married members of the Corps must allot at least £3 for their wives which on the New South Wales basic wage of £13s. leaves the worker £1/13s for himself plus whatever overtime he earns. The Corps is not subject to military discipline, but the members must not leave the service for the duration of the war. A welfare section provides canteens, recreation rooms, and mess facilities, and arranges visits to mobile talkie shows to remote camps. Information of a women's auxiliary to provide comforts for members of the Corps in remote areas is also under consideration.

Full Drive on Sind Outlaws Under Way With Martial Law

By a Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, June 3—Declaration of martial law in the Sind district in Western India on June 1 indicates that authorities have decided to go "all out" in suppression of the habitually savage Hurs tribesmen.

Train wrecks in which more than 60 persons have been killed in recent days are charged to the Hurs, who in the past six months, by wholesale murder, sabotage and Dacoity—a form of robbery by organized bands—have terrorized entire districts in this section of India.

Means available to civil authorities have failed to cope with the situation because of fanaticism of these 100,000-odd followers of the Pir Pagaro and the terror they inspire in their victims who are too cowed to bear witness against them.

The military commander now has instructions to take all steps to restore civil security and order with all possible speed. A military spokesman, discussing the situation at a press conference yesterday, said the area in which the proclamation is operative is about 250 by 120 miles.

The Sind Government felt an essential step should be taken to end the outrages committed on increasing scale by this criminal brotherhood. While looting and murder methods are employed the real objective was to intimidate the Government into releasing their leader from prison. The military spokesman estimated it might take four to six months to suppress the Hurs. The history of this tribe goes back about 70 years, with outbreaks at intervals. The movement has no political significance. The general view of the nationalist press, apart from Mohandus Gandhi's paper, in the interests of peaceful population, is that Sind gangsters must be suppressed by drastic means.

Portugal Faces Trade Plight Due to Lack of Shipping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, June 3—With new and sterner decrees issued this week against speculation and hoarding, the Portuguese Government faces courageously one of the gravest dangers to the country's internal economy and spotlights difficulties little appreciated in the United States and Britain.

A few facts and figures from the most authoritative quarters here may help in understanding the political and economic plight of this country which is uncomfortably jammed between belligerent states and Britain in the west and war-torn Europe in the east.

Taking 100 as a basis for the year 1914, the present cost of living in Portugal is as follows: Lisbon, 2,750; Oporto, 3,011; and the countryside, 2,607.

This tendency, which has been apparent for some years, has curved sharply upward since the outbreak of the present war, but salaries and wages have not been increased.

Shipping Severely Hit

Meanwhile Portugal has been just as severely hit economically by lack of shipping as Britain and the United States the past couple of years, resulting in a critical dislocation of foreign trade balances.

Thus, for instance, Portugal imported 1,250,000 tons of coal in 1934 and less than 700,000 tons in 1941, yet the latter cost the country $4,500,000 more than the former.

Meanwhile exports have been partially paralyzed through the lack of shipping, thus 8,500,000 kilograms of potatoes were exported in 1938, but only 2,800,00 in 1939, while this year there was a large surplus of fruit which will probably rot, due to lack of shipping for markets.

Vital Imports Lacking

In general, Portugal at present is desperately short of petroleum, steel, copper, sulphates, coal, fertilizers, and all kinds of oil, while the cotton and wool crises gave rise to the new special measures which will probably be followed by others.

It is the lack of these vital commodities which inevitably caused hoarding and speculation: as early as March 21 this year papers published a list of 54 offending firms.

While the food situation generally is regarded as excellent in view of conditions, it is symbolic that even swollen by hungry refugees the population of Lisbon alone ate 2,500,000 kilos less food in 1941 than in the previous year, while at an ordinary country fair recently the owner asked $3,000 for a farm horse.

Chief Trade With Europe

These and similar facts are insufficiently realized abroad and yet, in view of Portugal's delicate position, they are worthy of much closer examination by America and Britain.

Portugal's greatest economic problem of the future lies in the fact that it always has traded largely with Europe, yet when the war ends Europe is expected to be in economic chaos, whoever is the victor.

It is difficult to resist the conclusion that Britain, and more particularly America, might in the future pay more attention to the world's fifth largest empire which potentially is a splendid source of cotton, wool, cork, and fruit, all of which will become increasingly necessary in the coming years whether in war or peace, but which at present is enduring an internal economic crisis very largely due to the seeming inability of Britain and America to provide the requisite shipping.

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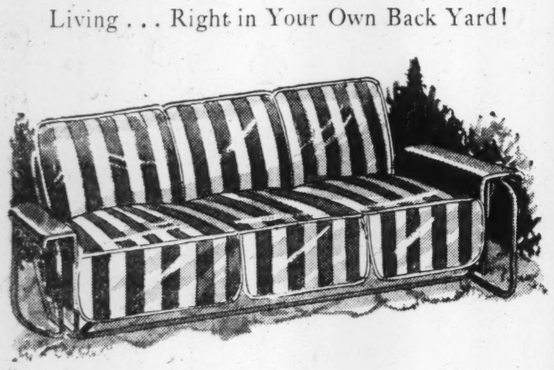

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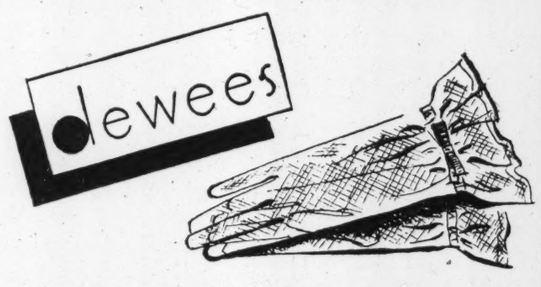

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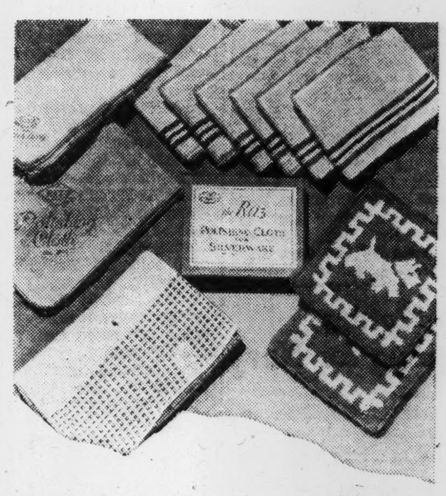

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Fleets of Volunteer Yachts Urged for East Coast Patrol

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—The use of fleets of volunteer yachts to patrol the submarine-infested waters off the East and Gulf coasts and thus reduce the toll of ship sinkings which are turning the off-shore Battle of the Atlantic into a major American defeat was proposed in yachting quarters here yesterday.

The yachts, according to plans drawn by the Cruising Club of America and other interested skippers, would be equipped with two-way radio and listening devices—possibly guns. They would summon Army or Navy bombers whenever their apparatus detected undersea craft. Other pleasure cruisers might be armed with depth charges and serve as convoys for freighters.

Simultaneously, it was suggested that the yacht patrol might be coordinated with the already-functioning civilian air patrol in such manner as to establish a protective cordon over vast stretches of coastal Atlantic and Gulf waters in a manner bound to cut down the submarine depredations which are now measured by Navy dispatches announcing almost daily the sinking of three or four more vessels.

Rests with Navy

Officers at Coast Guard headquarters are known to have conferred regarding yacht patrol proposals within the last fortnight, but final approval rests with the Navy, which has blown both hot and cold on the project within the past few months.

Britain, it has been emphasized, has been employing civilian seacraft ever since the historic Dunkirk evacuation showed their value, having a special branch for volunteer skippers in its Naval Reserves and has enrolled their pleasure vessels as "mine watchers" in the English Channel and for other duties.

The United States Coast Guard already has more than 100 powerboats, mostly yachts, on duty in its own auxiliary and reserve, many operated by their owners on a full-time service basis, but few of them are seen as capable of keeping at sea in anything save fair weather and many are suitable only for harbor patrol and rescue work.

The Navy has done splendid work in the crucial job of convoying men and materials across the seven seas, it was stressed in all quarters. If that has left it shorthanded in coastal waters and if the guarding of coastal shipping has had to go by default, still, it was stressed, commanders of imagination and ability should be able to find ways to protect vital Western Hemisphere cargoes with the yachts and powerboats being offered for service.

Dozens of American yachtsmen have volunteered their craft and their services, according to Alfred Stanford, commodore of the Cruising Club of America, who supplied the Navy with one proposal for utilization of yachts. He estimated that as long ago as February there were 80 vessels ready. The plan, he added, was dropped in April at the Navy's request.

Admittedly those who volunteered for duty would be joining a hazardous undertaking. While only ocean-going yachts would be employed by any of the plans thus far advanced, they would hardly be large enough to mount guns which would be decisive in an encounter with a transoceanic Nazi U-boat, Navy men said. Their safety might depend, in case of attack, on how quickly they could summon coast-based bombers, and the bombers might arrive too late. If they were sailing vessels operating without motors, they could detect underwater craft without disclosing their presence to enemy listening devices, but if detected they would be virtually helpless.

Another Difficulty

A second difficulty presented by Navy officials has been that of giving yachtsmen and craft the requisite Navy or Coast Guard rating to remove them from the class of guerillas or privateers. Skippers eager to volunteer their services said, however, that this barrier should not prove insurmountable to a resourceful Navy.

A plan by sub-chaser officers of World War I suggests a string of powerboats, each 40 to 125 feet long and capable of at least 12 knots, stationed at five-mile intervals all the way from Nova Scotia to Florida. Other plans call for use of sailing vessels exclusively.

Regardless of danger and regardless of status, the opinion persists that some sort of yacht patrol would prove eminently practicable and desirable, especially at a moment when the U-boat campaign has come close to disrupting shipping schedules all the way from Maine to Mobile.

British Again Blast Essen, Menace Nazi Lines in Libya

Continued from Page 1

land, starting small fires and causing some damage and casualties.

The German High Command, in its broadcast communiqué, identified the target as the cathedral city of Canterbury, where, it said, 10,000 incendiary bombs and other bombs of "heavy and the heaviest calibers" were dropped. It was the second raid in three nights on Canterbury.

While it was emphasized that the Royal Air Force struck in force, an authoritative statement said "the scale of operations was not comparable with that of the previous night."

"A good deal of smoke and ground haze made observation difficult, but the weather was good and the results are believed to be satisfactory," the statement said.

Daylight Attack:

With daylight, the British returned to the assault and RAF fighters and bombers swarmed across the Dover Strait toward German-occupied territory.

The British Air Ministry News Service said night fighters and bombers, which have run interference for the new-scale British night forays, again took up the offensive Tuesday night with raids on air bases, factories, railway lines and army bases from Holland to Brittany.

The Ministry's communiqué said that besides "large fires" left burning Essen, German docks were bombed at Dieppe and mines were laid in enemy waters.

Fourteen bombers were reported missing. This compared with 35 which failed to return from the Essen raid Monday night and 44 lost Saturday night in the Cologne attack.

By a comparative scale, this would indicate about 400 bombers were used in the thrust Tuesday night.

The fact that smoke still was rising from stricken areas of Essen attested anew to the severity of the bombing of that city of blast furnaces, factories, and mine-linked railways 24 hours earlier.

The Columbia Broadcasting System in New York reported hearing the clandestine German radio station Gustav Siegfried Eins declare that the first raid on Essen "surpassed" the raid on Cologne. Gustav Siegfried Eins purports to be a pro-Htiler, anti-Himmler station operated inside Germany by a section of the German Army.

Two German planes gave London its first night alert for seven months, scattering a few incendiaries in the suburbs. Authorities said they caused no damage. It was the first time since last Nov. 1 that bombs had fallen in the capital.

Bigger and Bigger:

An RAF commentator said that the raids on Germany "will get bigger" and asserted that a total of 30,000 planes bombing Germany each month was "not a fantastic figure."

He said the objectives of the terrific raids on Cologne and the Ruhr had been "substantially secured."

"We will repeat the dose and the dose will get bigger," he added.

The commentator disclosed that upwards of 1,000 fighters swept over France and escorted shipping Monday between the raid by 1,130 planes on Cologne Saturday night and the 1,036-plane raid on Essen Monday night.

He said the British have the organization to send 2,000 or more bombers, when available, over Germany against one or two targets in the future on each night suitable for raiding.

In announcing the raid on Canterbury, the German High Command admitted that RAF planes had caused considerable damage in the city of Duisburg, Ruhrland neighbor of Essen.

Libyan Front

British headquarters in Cairo said their desert forces had circled 30 miles to the rear of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Corps in Libya and seized one of the main strongholds guarding its vital line of supply, but acknowledged that the Nazi General had won control of a nine-mile-wide short-cut through the British main front.

A sandstorm which screened the Libyan battle zone apparently masked the consolidating move in which Marshal Rommel pulled his forces together in the nine-mile area between gaps previously opened through the British mine field along the El Gazala-Bir Hacheim line.

There was no immediate indication whether he hoped to muster sufficient power for a new blow across the wreckage-strewn sand flats toward Tobruk or would continue his previous withdrawal.

However, the newly won British position astride his supply line appeared to cut deeply into his chances of replacing lost or battered equipment.

The captured strong point was Rotunda Segnali, a long-established Axis supply base, and the penetration indicated the British had shifted to the offensive.

Rotunda Segnali is 44 miles west of Knightsbridge, the desert trail crossing which now lies east of the center of fighting. A considerable part of the action Tuesday was in the area of Knightsbridge.

Trap Disputed:

The British Press Service in New York takes exception to suggestions that Marshal Rommel's forces were "trapped" between fixed British infantry positions and British armored columns, pointing out that a tank corps can no more be "trapped" in the desert than a fleet of torpedo boats can be "trapped" at sea. According to the British Press Service, the chief significance of developments in Libya has not been in what the British have accomplished, but in what they have prevented Marshal Rommel from accomplishing.

"It is clear that the Germans failed in their objective and this alone constitutes a British success," the agency declares. "Their primary object was to take Tobruk as a preliminary step for a general advance on Egypt."

Nevertheless, vital advantages appear to be held by the British. Chief among these are superiority in the skies, possession of the battlefield, and a superiority of weapons.

At a cost of perhaps half their striking power, all the Nazis can show for a week-long offensive are the gaps in Britain's 30-mile defense line.

In gaining control of the short cut through the British main front, Marshal Rommel established a new alignment after withdrawing westward from the furious battle at Knightsbridge.

Two Gaps in Front:

There already were two gaps in the British front area, one along the Trigh Capuzzo Track and another about 15 miles south, when Marshal Rommel's tanks, artillery, and motorized infantry pulled back from penetrations farther east.

Apparently they attacked British forces holding the area between the gaps, drove them out, and established a wider control of the gaps which Marshal Rommel's forces could use either for withdrawal west of the British minefields or as a short cut for supplies.

Military commentators in London characterized the development as the start of a new phase in the fight, but said there were no indications yet what course Marshal Rommel would take—a new thrust toward Tobruk, or continued withdrawal.

These sources said there still was considerable fighting between Knightsbridge and the German "island" in the British main line.

Meanwhile, King George VI has congratulated Britain's Middle East commanders for their "resounding success in the first phase of the new battle in Libya."

In a message to Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, Middle East Commander, and Lieut. Gen. Neil M. Ritchie, chief of the Eighth Army in Libya, the King said all ranks "fought magnificently and have proved themselves equal to every test and ordeal of war."

Chinese Gain

The Central News Agency of Chungking reports that Chinese forces have cut a triangular chunk from the flank of Japan's Chekiang Province lines with the recapture of Yangki. The Agency also says heavy rains bogged the invasion offensive Tuesday.

Flood waters washed away a number of bridges and damaged roads to impede the movement of heavy equipment in this drive southwestward from Hangchow, which is synchronized with pushes against Chinese railways and potential air bases from Kwangtung and Yunnan Provinces, south and west.

Fighting was reported in progress 12 miles northeast of the important city of Chunsien, on the Chekiang - Kiangsi Railway 45 miles west-southwest of Kinhwa, Japanese - occupied provincial center.

The news agency said Yangki was captured by Chinese forces operating behind Japanese lines.

Yangki lies about 45 miles northwest of Kinhwa, above the city of Showchang and east of Shakichen, which has already been reported wrested from the grip of the invaders.

A delayed report from Hupeh Province said Chinese troops penetrated the outer defenses of the Yangtze port of Shasi May 29 and killed more than 100 Japanese in four hours of close-quarter fighting.

A Japanese communique radiocast from Tokyo said considerable progress had been made in the fighting in Kiangsi Province which adjoins Chekiang on the west.

Meantime, more praise has come from Chungking for the American Volunteer Group's "Flying Tigers." They were reported officially to have destroyed from 28 to 32 Japanese planes and made 12 major attacks while losing only six aircraft during May.

A. V. G. bombing and strafing of Japanese troops attempting to cross the Salween River May 7 and 8 was credited with giving the Chinese time to establish proper defense lines to block spearheads jabbing into Yunnan Province from Burma.

Australia

Japanese barracks and other installations on island bases 2,500 miles apart were destroyed by Allied bombers Tuesday in raids from which only one plane failed to return, a communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said today.

Tulagi, deep in the Solomons off Australia's northeast coast; the often raided port of Rabaul, New Britain, 600 miles above Tulagi; and Atamboea, Timor, 500 miles northwest of Darwin, were the objectives.

General MacArthur's headquarters announced that huge fires were started at Tulagi and one large warehouse was razed. A Rabaul airdrome was strafed in an attack which, however, was described officially as light.

Of the thrust against Atamboea, the communiqué said: "Japanese barracks were demolished and extensive fires were started in a heavy attack by our Air Force. Ten miles south of Atamboea another barracks and road transport were taken under fire. One of our planes failed to return."

Russians Score

Local engagements on the Southern and Kalinin Fronts in Russia were officially reported by Moscow to have cost the Germans 950 killed. On the whole, however, the Eastern Front remained quiet.

The Soviet Information Bureau said Soviet troops repulsed several counterattacks on the Kalinin Front and Red Army artillerymen were declared to have knocked nine Nazi batteries out of action and destroyed an ammunition dump on the Southern Front.

Ukrainian guerrillas mined a railway ahead of a Rumanian troop train and more than 300 of the invaders were killed, the Information Bureau said.

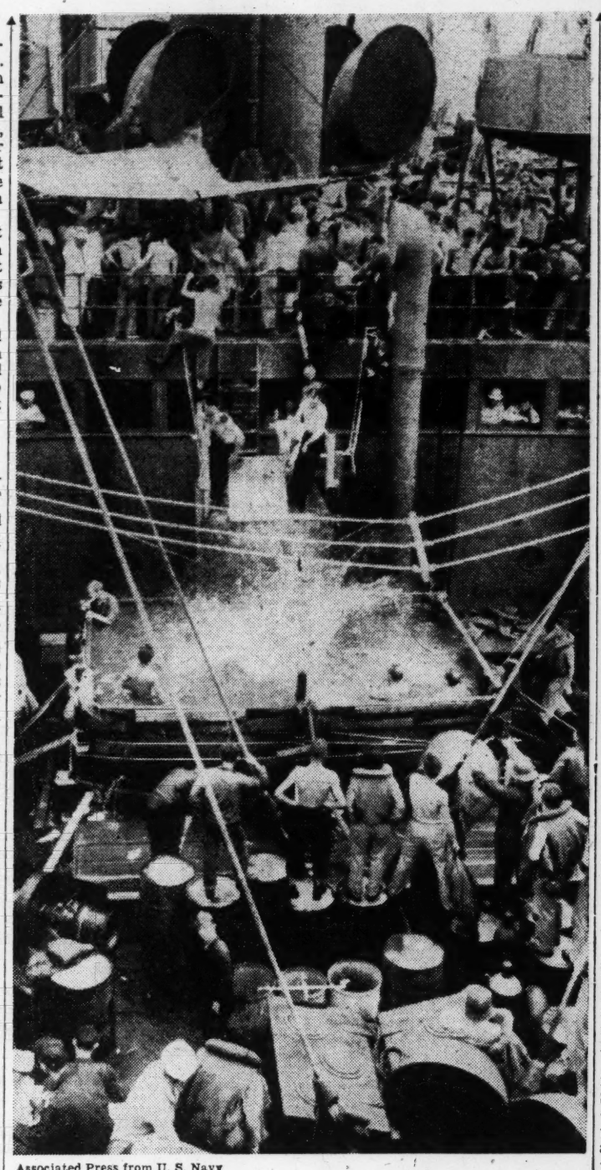
The Germans countered Russian claims with a report that they had crushed encircled Russian groups on the Central Front west of Moscow.

Incidentally, Moscow said that United States-made Tomahawk fighter planes were proving to be an able spring weapon after surviving the severe Russian winter. It said a Tomahawk squadron around Leningrad had shot down 50 German planes.

Madagascar

According to announcement made in Vichy, hostilities have been resumed on Madagascar and the British have occupied the town of Androvorano, 25 miles south of Diego Suarez, the naval base, which they captured a month ago, on the northern tip of the French island.

The announcement was the first indication that the British were advancing southward. No fighting was mentioned in the reported occupation, but some resistance may have occurred, especially in the air.



Associated Press from U. S. Navy

Equator Ceremony Observed

This Neptune dunking party for neophytes crossing the equator for the first time was an important ceremony despite the constant alert maintained throughout a convoy on the Pacific, somewhere south of the equator. Soldiers dunked and were dunked.

Fighting in Java?

The Overseas News Agency said in a dispatch from Washington today that it had learned from a reliable source that two Dutch armies still were offering effective resistance to the Japanese in the interior of Java.

One of the armies, the ONA said, is commanded by Gen. Willem Schilling, and consists of between 40,000 and 50,000 troops. It is said to occupy an interior jungle ranged around with "pixx boxes" from which his troops are able to wage constant guerrilla warfare against the invader.

The second Dutch army is said to be under the command of a General Pesman. He is reported to be established on a high plateau in the interior and has with him about 30,000 troops.

Sinkings

In the war at sea, the Navy announced in Washington that a medium-sized British merchant vessel had been torpedoed in the Atlantic and that survivors had been landed at East Coast ports.

In Norfolk, Va., it was disclosed that a British merchant ship was sunk several hundred miles east of Bermuda on May 20 by a submarine which fired two torpedoes at her and then came to the surface to fire four shells as the crew lowered lifeboats, killing six of the crewmen.

Details of the daylight attack were told by 15 survivors who spent seven days on the ocean in a lifeboat before they were picked up by another cargo vessel. Thirty-six crewmen were missing, the Navy said in announcing the sinking of the medium-sized vessel.

Crewman Sidney Bousfield of Dartford, Kent, England, said the ship listed so badly, however, that the gun crew was unable to train its deck gun on the undersea raider, he related.

Subsequently, the Navy disclosed that 18 survivors of the same sinking had been landed at Charleston, S. C.

In a four-day survey of announced sinkings, the Navy reported that 12 more ships had been sunk, but that fatalities were relatively small.

AP Singapore Reporter Honored by University

RICHMOND, Va., June 3 (AP)—C. Yates McDaniel, Associated Press correspondent whose graphic story of the fall of Singapore won widespread praise, was honored last night by the University of Richmond, from which he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1927.

Cited as a man with the "courage of the soldier" who reported events with the "care of the historian," Mr. McDaniel, now the A. P.'s chief of bureau in Australia, will receive a parchment scroll testifying to his alma mater's esteem.

Noted Type Designer Works on '30,' His Last

LOS ANGELES, June 3 (AP)—Frederic William Goudy, who has designed 113 type faces during his career of more than three decades, is working on his last.

The famous typographical artist, here to receive an honorary degree today from the University of California at Los Angeles, said he would call it "Goudy 30," after the newspaper symbol meaning the end.

He described the new face as a Roman type with a gothic influence.

Axis-Critical Magazines Seized by Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 3 (AP)—In response to a Germany Embassy protest, the Argentine Government confiscated today 25,000 copies of the magazine Mundial, which has been a persistent critic of the Axis.

The copies were seized aboard a boat bringing them from Montevideo where the magazine is published. The Government didn't say just what the Germans objected to in this particular issue.

Growing Material Shortages Revise War Expansion Plans

Continued from Page 1

to 'patch and pray' to keep existing equipment at work."

Mr. Batt took up one by one the major specific material shortages facing the nation. He omitted rubber, which has been turned over to a special WPB branch.

He called specifically for "a vast increase in civilian co-operation with the national salvage program to speed up the flow of scrap, particularly metals and rubber."

Mr. Batt cited the following material bottlenecks:

Steel: The 1942 output will exceed advance estimates of 85,000,000 ton production, but the armed services could use 100,000,000 tons, Mr. Batt said. "The importance of gathering all the scrap iron and steel possible to feed back into the furnaces cannot be overemphasized."

Nickel: "War calls for hardened steel and it is in this field of alloying materials that the pinch is tightest." Civilian use of stainless steel will be eliminated, to put all nickel into war purposes.

Manganese: "Low-grade ores are being tapped to meet the developing shortage.

Chromium: The Government is spending $10,000,000 to rush new supplies. The shortage is like that in manganese.

Tungsten: In less than one year tungsten deposits in Idaho discovered by the Geological Survey have become the largest domestic tungsten producer.

Aluminum: Actual production in 1942 estimated at 1,083,000,000 pounds. This is "one of the metals for which the limit of production is the facility to make it, rather than the ore."

Magnesium: Production limited by power available; this year's production estimated at 170,000,000 pounds.

Copper: "Current outlook is for a constant and growing shortage of this vital metal."

Mr. Batt verbally agreed that mistakes might have been made at the outset in starting off the increased copper production program, but said he knew of nothing more that could be done at the moment. He declined to give statistics of monthly production or over-all shortages on the ground that it would reveal the size of our ammunition program. Small-arm ammunition production may have to be curtailed for lack of copper, he declared. The Government is spending more than $180,000,000 for copper development, while private capital has added $40,000,000 more, he said.

Tin: "We cannot expect to get more than a fraction of our normal consumption, and rigid conservation of tin is vital."

Chemicals: Faced by all-round shortages, the Government and private industry are spending more than $1,500,000,000 in expansion of chemical plants.

To meet the over-all situation Mr. Batt outlined a five-step program:

(1) Long-range planning and careful scheduling; (2) revision of specifications to reduce amounts used; (3) use of substitutes; (4) civilian conservation; (5) better handling of scrap.

United Nations Building Lasting Basis for Peace

Continued from Page 1

ment stick 100 per cent until some system of international security has been worked out.

4. The development, as Mr. Welles said in his latest speech, of an international police power in the years after the war "to insure freedom from fear to peace-loving peoples until there is established that premanent system of general security promised by the Atlantic Charter."

5. The most intimate and mutually beneficial economic solidarity between all the United Nations and subsequently to the rest of the world in order, as the Atlantic Charter put it, to improve the labor standards, economic advancement, and social security of the common people.

Russia's active participation in these negotiations certainly suggests its conviction that it will successfully resist the Nazi armies. And all the Allies are proceding to prepare the peace with the confidence that they will win the war. They are not neglecting the war by working on the peace.

Commando Chief in U. S.

Continued from Page 1

send out an all-American raid until these fliers had had a chance to adapt themselves to German fighting conditions through accompanying the Royal Air Force on its nightly sallies over enemy territory.

It is felt certain that the recent British raids have provided opportunity for those Americans who will soon be leading their own squadrons across the English Channel to receive actual battle experience either as observers over Cologne and Essen or as participants in action over minor objectives.

The current visit to Washington of Oliver Lyttleton, the British Minister of Production, and his staff of defense and supply experts is believed to be a counterpart of the visit to Britain of General Arnold, head of the United States Army Air Forces; Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, and Harry L. Hopkins, presidential confidant and war aid supervisor.

Although these interchanges affect all angles of American participation in the European end of the war, they are thought to deal primarily at this time with an intensification of the air war against Germany.

U. S. Air Plants

American airplane plants are recognized as of the utmost importance to the British, since they are beyond the range of effective German assault. While it is conceivable that the Luftwaffe may be able, through great air raids, to cut British aircraft production, this will no longer seriously hamper the Allied air effort, since American factories are now believed to be in a position to supply as many long-range bombers as British fields can handle.

In fact, it is believed in Washington that the British would not have launched their 1,000 planes-a-night program until they were assured of both an adequate reserve at home and of an uninterrupted and large-scale flow of bombers from this country.

In their discussion of American participation in the raids on Germany, officials here emphasize the great amount of work which must be done to integrate regular Army Air Force units into the already smoothly working RAF pattern. In the light of the RAF's two-year experience in carrying the war home to Germany, it is expected that the American units will not act as autonomous entities but will form parts of larger British groups.

Anxious to Take Part

Everywhere in the War Department one meets the strongest possible desire to have American fliers and planes get into the fight as quickly as possible. Many Air Corps officials believe that the next two or three months will prove whether, at this stage of military aviation, sufficiently severe bombing raids can vitally affect the course of war. It is only natural that Washington hopes to have Americans play their full role in this important development.

Air men here recall that less than two years ago the military world waited to see if bombers could subjugate a resolute people. At that time, however, it was the Germans who were believed to be in a position to make the try. They failed. Now the British, backed by the promise of formidable American reinforcements, are calling the bombing tune. There are many persons here willing to go on record as predicting that the British will not fail.

Looking upon the British attacks upon the Rhineland as something of an aerial experiment, American officials are believed ready to change their plans for the Far East in the light of developments during the coming summer. A systematic and successful devastation of the industrialized Rhineland, bringing with it an inevitable drop in German production, will almost certainly result in a stepping up of plans to bomb the less well protected and more fire vulnerable cities of Japan.

If the British do not succeed in their objective and if the Germans find means of establishing an adequate defense, this will enable Washington to revise its pattern for victory over Japan conserving both time and aerial strength, it is held.

Mine Workers Put Peace Up to C. I. O.

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—The United Mine Workers avoided an open break with the Congress of Industrial Organization, but laid down three conditions as the price of continued affiliation.

The miners' policy committee, in effect, placed the separation question on the C. I. O. table by declaring it would make no more per capita tax payments in cash until, first, the C. I. O. acknowledged a debt of $1,665,000 to the miners; second, entered unity conferences with the American Federation of Labor and gave the miners representation; and, third, ceased attacks upon the U. M. W., its leaders and its organization efforts.

The miners' decision will be considered by the C. I. O. Executive Board at sessions beginning today and by the U. M. W.'s biennial convention in Atlantic City next October.

U. S. 'General Grant' Tank British 'Secret Arm' in Libya

Continued from Page 1

how his tank survived the terrific pounding and by way of answer he invited me to move forward with him and watch the tank in action. And that is how I saw the things that I have reported here.

To Capt. Stuart M. Johnson of Harrow, England, belongs the distinction of firing the first shot at a German tank from a General Grant. He told your correspondent how, at his bivouac near Bir Hacheim in the gray dawn Wednesday at 5:30 a. m., he saw a staff car approaching preceded by a motorcycle dispatch rider. "I let them go because," he said, "they were only 50 yards away. I naturally thought they were ours. My sergeant, who had field glasses, shouted, 'They're Germans,' and only then I realized my mistake. In the meantime they had swerved out of range. Then the first enemy tanks appeared. Our orders were to wait until they were within a certain range before shooting, but I was so eager I fired before I should have. That started the battle. Incidentally it was a direct hit."

Men fighting in what was described as the first American artillery tank almost unanimously agreed that it was by far the most effective weapon that had appeared on the North African Front, outclassing the best German matériel.

New Liquid-Cooled-Type Motors Of Record Power Coming for Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—Construction of a new aircraft engine plant to build new liquid-cooled-type motors for the Navy of a greater horsepower than any now in production, was announced today by William F. Wise, Executive Vice-President of the Aviation Corporation. Mr. Wise's announcement was made simultaneously with a statement from the Navy Department in Washington.

The new engine will be built by Liquid Cooled Engine, a new division of Aviation Corporation, and marks the first use of liquid-cooled motors by the Navy.

[The largest liquid-cooled engine now in production and in actual combat is the Allison, ranging from 1,150 to 1,325 horsepower, manufactured by the Allison Division of General Motors Corporation, at Indianapolis, Ind. It is employed principally in the Army's fast Curtiss, Bell and Lockheed fighters.]

Although Mr. Wise did not disclose the exact specification of the new engine, he said that it compares favorably in horsepower output with the largest type air-cooled engines now in production. Unofficially this would probably place it in the 1,500-2,000-horsepower category.

Development work on the new design, which was begun several years ago, was done for and with the co-operation of the Navy at the Lycoming Engine Division of the Aviation Corporation, Williamsport, Pa.

Construction of the new plant, to be located somewhere in Ohio, has already started this week, Mr. Wise said, and is being financed by the Defense Plant Corporation.

Nazi Arms Offered Turkey in Trade

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, June 3—Official confirmation in Ankara yesterday that Germany has put 100,000,000 reichsmarks at the disposal of the Turkish Government for the purchase of war material in Germany was reported by BBC.

A technical mission has now left Turkey for Berlin to conclude the contracts, BBC said. An Ankara correspondent says: "It is doubted whether Germany will be able to fulfill these contracts as the Turkish delegation in Germany has already come up against serious transport difficulties."

British Air Feats Hailed by Russians

By the Associated Press

Moscow, June 3

Britain's thousand - plane bombings of Germany this week have aroused unprecedented enthusiasm in Soviet Russia for the feats of its ally.

"The Soviet people, together with the freedom-loving peoples of the world, welcome with a feeling of deep satisfaction the successes of the British Air Force in the great aerial operations it has started," said Red Star, newspaper of the Russian Army.

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Return of Liquor in Hawaii Boosts Arrests and Mishaps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3 — The immediate reductions in drinking and accidents which followed temporary military prohibition in Hawaii were cited by the Anti-Saloon League of America today as evidence of what can be accomplished in the United States when the Army and Navy are ready to outlaw liquor in and near camps for the duration.

"After the treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, martial law was declared, and all places selling spirits, beer or wine were closed," it says. "Hawaii is a 'combat zone' with military posts within the city limits as well as near Honolulu. The good effects of this order were at once apparent, but the liquor dealers and their friends made such a strong fight that the order was modified and sale of alcoholic beverages restored on Feb. 24, 1942."

In comparing the wet and dry periods in Hawaii the Anti-Saloon League pointed out the following results:

1. For the year ending June 30, 1941, the average number of drunks arrested in Honolulu was slightly in excess of 13 per day.

2. For the 78 days of military prohibition, Dec. 7 to Feb. 24, there were 268 drunks, an average of 3½ per day.

3. For the 30-day period between Feb. 24 and March 26, following modification of martial law, there were 534 drunks arrested, an average of slightly more than 21 per day, about 7 times as many as during the martial law period.

4. Since this first "modification spree" the arrests of drunks have tapered off to 9 or 10 per day.

5. In liquorless January there were 114 major accidents; in March, after liquor sales were restored, there were 214 major accidents, or 100 more.

6. Prior to Dec. 7 there were 486 outlets, all classes. On March 26 the number had dropped to 305, or 181 fewer. No aliens are either selling or serving liquor at this time.

The League cites the following report by the Temperance League of Hawaii to the military Governor:

"The legalization of liquor during war times challenges every basic plea for personal sacrifice; for the purchase of war bonds; endurance of the people to suffer without luxuries; throws added burdens on both civilian and military enforcement agencies; is a constant and potential danger spot; and contributes to the general belief that this is, after all, not a serious war."

Legislation to empower the armed services to control or entirely to ban the sale of alcoholic beverages anywhere in the vicinity of military establishments is before Congress, but one of the main reasons it is making little progress is opposition expressed by the heads of both the War and Navy Departments. Until the armed services are ready to exercise this reform, Congress is reluctant to vote the power and unlikely to make military prohibition mandatory upon them.

Purge of Racket Links Demanded by Stage Union

By the Associated Press

"Thorough housecleaning of all officials identified with the Bioff-Browne machine" was demanded at the thirty-sixth annual convention of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees at Cleveland, Ohio.

The demand was contained in a resolution offered by supporters of Vincent Jacobi of New York, a candidate for President of the Union.

The resolution asserted that George E. Browne, former I. A. T. S. E. President, and William Bioff, his personal representative, had brought "nothing but disgrace and disaster" to the union. They were sentenced to a Federal prison for extorting money from motion picture executives.

The Jacobi group declared further in the resolution that the present Executive Board, composed of the President, seven Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary-Treasurer, held office during the Browne-Bioff administration but failed to protest against the pair's activities.

Richard F. Walsh of Brooklyn, who was appointed by the Executive Board to succeed Browne, announced that all present officers would "stand for re-election . . . waiving any technical or legal right that we may have to the unexpired terms."

William Bennett of Washington, D. C., also announced his candidacy for president.

Labor and strike developments elsewhere:

Detroit: Normal operations were resumed at the Dodge truck plant of the Chrysler Corporation following a dispute which brought idleness yesterday to 3,000 workers.

The plant was shut down after 700 men demonstrated inside the factory against transfer of 20 Negroes to war work at the Dodge plant.

Officers of the Dodge Truck Local 140, United Automobile Workers of the CIO, protested against the transfer but representatives of the international union ordered them to accept the Negroes, declaring racial discrimination and unauthorized strikes are outlawed by the UAW constitution.

Tacoma, Wash.: More than 1,000 workers at the big St. Paul & Tacoma lumber plant here and at three of its logging camps struck, closing the plant which was working on defense contracts.

The strike was called by the C. I. O. International Woodworkers of America, demanding a $1-a-day wage increase and vacations with pay.

Plant officials made no immediate comment.

Philadelphia: The C. I. O.-United Steel Workers of America called on the War Production Board to order increased steel production at the John A. Roebling's Sons Company, Trenton, N. J., or take over its operation.

Michael J. Harris, District Director for the Union, in a letter to Donald M. Nelson, asserted:

1. The company is producing 2½ to 4½ tons less of steel an hour than its capacity.

2. Incompetent executives are "sabotaging" production.

3. The company declined the union's offer to hire and pay for an expert to aid in increasing production.

America-Mexico Favor 'Free French'

MONTREAL, June 3 (CP)—Jacques Soustelle, representative of the Free French National Committee in Central America, said in an interview here May 30 that since its origin in June, 1940, the Free French movement has had "almost unanimous support" in Central American countries and Mexico.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN—Uneven but absorbing drama with harshness and brutality in portions of narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

AFFAIRS OF JIMMY VALENTINE—Moderately entertaining comedy drama about radio idea man.—M. Y.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART—Modest melodrama introducing Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura.—M, Y, C.

BABES ON BROADWAY — Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland bright and talented in big musical, well furnished with production numbers, but script is tiresome.—M, Y, C.

BAHAMA PASSAGE—Handsome Technicolor photography decorates an implausible story of triangular pattern in the Bahamas.—M, Y.

BALL OF FIRE—Comedy about some scholars and assorted night club characters. More amusing for the linguistic twists and gags than for plot. —M, Y.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLUES IN THE NIGHT—Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances. —M.

BLUE, WHITE, AND PERFECT—Conventional melodrama, with more emphasis on strong-arm action than adroitness.—M. Y.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite intrusion of conventional gangster motif.—M, Y.

BULLET SCARS—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters. —M. Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Comic hokum. Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item. —M. Y.

CADET GIRL — Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CANAL ZONE—Routine action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action. —M, Y, C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. The story is the old one about business and romantic rivals who take their rivalry into the air.—M, Y.

CASTLE IN THE DESERT—Charlie Chan mystery melodrama with startling discoveries and comedy relief combined according to formula. —M, Y.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity. —M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y.

COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY — Amusing adventures and mishaps, mingled with touches of pathos, understandingly written and neatly filmed.—M, Y, C.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE — Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of violence and peril. —M, Y.

DESIGN FOR SCANDAL—Program farce-romance, efficiently acted. — M, Y.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY—Routine installment, introducing an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. There is the usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DON'T GET PERSONAL—Mild nonsense about eccentric heir and radio entertainers whom he attempts to help.—M. Y.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some—M.

FLEET'S IN—Song, dance and wise cracks by some musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise shipshape film musical entertainment.—M, Y.

FLYING CADETS—Tame story of youngster, who attends flying school to be near World War hero father, though latter does not know him.—M, Y.

FORTY THOUSAND HORSEMEN — Melodrama of first World War. Scenes of roistering in Cairo and sanguinary fighting. Some profanity. Handsome photography of troops.—M.

FOUR FLIGHTS TO LOVE — Lacy triviality from France. Occasional charm and a newcomer, Micheline Presle. lighten sufficiently the sentimentalities.—M, Y.

FOUR JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

FRISCO LIL — Loosely constructed gangster melodrama about girl law student who gets evidence to free her gambler father from charge of murder.—M. Y.

GAY FALCON—Comedy mystery with the usual type of story but better than average acting and directing.—M, Y.

GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK—Sentimental crime melodrama.—M, Y.

GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN—Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story idea.—M.

GIRL MUST LIVE — British-made roughhouse comedy about two chorus girls, a millionaire, and a young woman fresh from boarding school.—M.

GOLD RUSH—Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M. Y. C.

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER — Fairly entertaining mystery.—M. Y.

GREAT GUNS—Latest Laurel and Hardy farce finds the comedians in the army, where their adventures follow the usual laugh-provoking pattern.—M, Y, C.

GREAT MAN'S LADY — Pretentious and sentimental story of long-suffering wife.—M. Y.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.

HELLZAPOPPIN — Some hilarious cinema tricks in an otherwise conventional screen musical romance.—M, Y.

HENRY ALDRICH FOR PRESIDENT—Amusing entertainment, though with a tendency to overemphasis.—M, Y.

H. M. PULHAM, ESQ.—Touches of humor, satire, nostalgia, and sentiment. Complications of the last quarter of Marquand novel omitted from the film.—M, Y.

HONKY TONK — An offensive film about a confidence man. Glorifies honky-tonk values and callous disregard for law and decency.—M.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

HURRY, CHARLIE, HURRY—Leon Errol in a midly funny comedy about a husband with a socially ambitious wife.—M, Y.

ICE-CAPADES — Some fetching ice-carnival shots. Less plot would have made it more entertaining. M, Y, C.

INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON — War melodrama of familiar pattern about a philandering American test pilot who joins the RAF.—M, Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

JOAN OF PARIS—Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself to aid a Free French flier and his four comrades. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M, Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN—Domestic comedy and action drama skillfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some overstressing of brutality. M, Y.

JOHNNY EAGER—Melodrama about a gangster. Brutal and suggestive.—M.

JUKE BOX JENNY—Another "musical" snob is converted to swing.—M. Y.

JUNGLE BOOK—Technicolor photography of animals magnificent but film may be found labored by some and too horrific at times by others.—M. Y.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year is pedestrian and oversentimental.—M, Y, C.

KEEP 'EM FLYING—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

KID GLOVE KILLER—Neatly compounded detective melodrama.—M. Y.

KINGS ROW—Dreary and pointless rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

KIPPS—Unconventional comedy about provincial snobbery in early 1900's. Unhurried, excellently acted, full of exquisite little strokes to highlight detail.—M. Y.

LABURNUM GROVE — Odd mesalliance between English family commedy and polite crime melodrama, about a cheery British suburbanite who turns out to be a counterfeiter.—M, Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT—Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama. M, Y.

LADY IS WILLING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M, Y.

LADY IN QUESTION—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.—M, Y.

LARCENY, INC.—Underworld farce. Confused ethics and elemetary humor.—M. Y.

LAW OF THE TROPICS — Another story about a marriage of convenience with a plot about a husband and wife who learn love and loyalty in 78 minutes.—M, Y.

LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING—Minor but entertaining comedy.—M, Y, C.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE—Rowdy fun in handsome Technicolor frame. Irving Berlin's delightful score has been slighted, and so has good taste now and then.—M, Y.

LYDIA—Tedious review of a Boston debutante's love affairs, seen in flashbacks.—M.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreward by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MALE ANIMAL—Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all. Resulting fun almost always excellent, and freedom of speech wins the day. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M, Y.

MALTESE FALCON — Brilliant remake of a grim and hard-bitten thriller. Irony and a sense of character in a brutal and crime-filled atmosphere.—M.

MAN AT LARGE—That irrepressible girl cub reporter is at it again, bungling her way into the biggest scoop of the year. Should be more exciting.—M, Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining for those who relish this kind of comedy writing.—M, Y.

MAN WHO SEEKS THE TRUTH — Indicates with tragic irony the corruption and cynicism within France before that country fell. Tedious story which possesses only occasional flashes of wit.—M.

MARRIED BACHELOR — Mediocre comedy about a man who nearly sacrificed marital happiness for sham success.—M, Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story. —M.

MELODY LANE—Musical film with comedy trimmings, running pretty much to pattern.—M, Y.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama, with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M, Y.

MOKEY—Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand lively but inarticulate little stepson before it is too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M. Y.

MOONLIGHT IN HAWAII — Slender musical about two partners each of whom decides to save his business by marrying a wealthy widow. Leon Errol repeats his familiar drunken scene.—M, Y.

MOONTIDE—Effective and often moving study in character, with mutual affection and decency saving two people from misery.—M. Y.

MOON OVER HER SHOULDER—Trite and occasionally vulgar comedy about what happens when an expert on marital affairs neglects his wife.—M.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis upon the grotesque as comedy rather than on the beautiful or the fantastically satiric. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. M, Y, C.

MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE—Two reporters solve prison murder hard way in routine mystery melodrama. —M. Y.

MUSICAL STORY—Humorous and ingratiating Soviet picture about a Leningrad tax driver who becomes an operatic star.—M, Y, C.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M, Y, C.

MY GAL SAL—Fairly entertaining but rather overdone musical in high Technicolor.—M. Y.

NIGHT OF JAN 16—Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M, Y.

NINE BACHELORS — Sacha Guitry's fabulous farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M, Y.

NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK—Mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy. About average of its kind. M, Y.

NORTH TO THE KLONDIKE—Fairly effective routine melodrama about homesteaders versus crooked miners. —M, Y.

NATIVE LAND—Violent and moving, semi-documentary, based on findings of La Follette Civil Liberties investigation and other factual material. Excellently acted. Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M, Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns. M, Y, C.

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective. —M, Y.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M. Y.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting toward the end. Well acted. M, Y.

QUIET WEDDING — From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M. Y.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Film telling of fight of lawyer against shipwrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's. Long, large, and dull—M. Y. C.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—A staunch admirer of Andrew Jackson receives a "visitation" from the old warrior. Although not entirely successfull in its fantasy, this is a stimulating comedy, with high intentions. —M. Y.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR—About the soldier who breaks all the rules but winds up hero in last reel.—M. Y.

REMEMBER THE DAY—Exquisite film comedy, told and acted with affection, humor, and tenderness. Adaptors and director have preserved the emotional quality of the original play, greatly assisted by a superlative cast. M. Y. C.

RIDE 'EM COWBOY—Slapstick comedy in the characteristic manner of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein, but some of their other antics do not seem quite up to average.—M. Y. C.

RIGHT TO THE HEART—Comedy romance of familiar type, provided with amusing decorations about rejuvenation of playboy who goes into training as a boxer.—M. Y.

RINGS ON HER FINGERS—Tedious narrative with dubious moral.—M. Y.

RIO RITA—Abbott and Costello again, with a baggage car full of gags.—M. Y. C.

RISE AND SHINE—Broad spoof of football pictures, Jack Oakie is often funny as the unintellectual pigskin hero who makes the final touchdown in his sleep, foiling the crooked gamblers.—M. Y. C.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about a small-time entertainer who, expecting acquittal confesses, for the sake of publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SABOTEUR—Exciting, well acted, violent, and controversial spy thriller. —M. Y.

SHADOW OF THE THIN MAN—Occasionally amusing and exciting, but in other portions tiresome and objectionable. Drinking overstressed.—M.

SHANGHAI GESTURE—Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.

SHIPS WITH WINGS—Poorly made British film about cashiered flier who makes hero's sacrifice. Some interesting material on function of fleet air-arm.—M. Y.

SING FOR YOUR SUPPER—Familiar type of light entertainment, mingling romance and comedy.—M. Y.

SING YOUR WORRIES AWAY—Dud song writer doesn't know he's to inherit $3,000,000. But gangsters do and try to get rid of him. Mediocre.—M. Y.

SKYLARK—Slight comedy with accent on romance, deriving from play of same name by Samson Raphaelson. Unevenly entertaining.—M, Y.

SMALL TOWN DEB—Domestic comedy with a slow-paced story, amusing in part.—M. Y. C.

SON OF FURY—High-colored, period-costume melodrama, done on elaborate scale, with fisticuffs and brutality punctuating story that lags in places. Some first-rate acting.—M. Y.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS—Familiar type of musical comedy. Technicolor photography.—M. Y.

STORK PAYS OFF—Mildly entertaining farce about gangsters who find themselves being reformed by running a day nursery.—M. Y.

SUICIDE SQUADRON—Excellent British film about Polish composer-pianist who faces question of staying in U. S. A., or of returning to England as RAF pilot. Sensitively directed and acted.—M. Y.

SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS — Oblique comedy drama, replete with satire, paradox, and irony. Harshness of realistic detail and superficiality of conclusion produce a dissatisfying result.—M. Y.

SUSPICION—Thriller, full of grim detail, but only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

SWAMP WATER—Jean Renoir's first American picture, a somewhat old-fashioned melodrama set against the Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative. Well acted.—M. Y.

SYNCOPATION—Developments in jazz and blues music, outlined in entertraining musical.—M. Y.

TAKE A LETTER, DARLING — Dull and offensive comedy about woman advertising executive.—M.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT — Brilliant, effective and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, and acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of the R, A, F.—M, Y, C.

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES—One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M. Y. C.

TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE—Some grown-ups will find this very funny. Scenes of crocodiles eating men reduce the films suitability for younger audiences.—M, Y.

THE BUGLE SOUNDS—Mixture of comedy and melodrama with Wallace Beery as veteran cavalry sergeant, with a predilection for alcohol.—M. Y.

THE INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Propaganda interferes with the pace necessary in a chase picture. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not over-credible.—M, Y.

THE SPOILERS — Another story of honky tonk queen.—M.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M, Y.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina. —M.

THE PRIME MINISTER—Fairly interesting but not altogether accurate account of Disraeli's political rise with special attention to his happy married life. Contemporary implications seem forced at times.—M, Y, C.

THE TUTTLES OF TAHITI—Aimless film about clan whose shiftless and amoral ways are more often dull than amusing.—M.

THE WIFE TAKES A FLIER—Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland. Based on mistaken notion that there is anything funny about German invasion.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON —Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ENGLAND—Considerably below caliber of recent information and propaganda films the British have been making.—M, Y, C.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about a young husband working in his father-in-law's office.—M, Y.

THIS ABOVE ALL—The usual romance against a war background. Prettily done and well acted but point of novel lost.—M, Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality. Remarkable performance by Alan Ladd, newcomer.—M.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE—Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages seem in poor taste. Otherwise this is one of the best and most exciting pictures of its kind.—M, Y.

TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M, Y, C.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice relieve otherwise routine melodrama.—M, Y, C.

TORTILLA FLAT—Artificially distorts Well-meant effort to capture feeling of Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Fear and superstition romanticized.—M.

TWIN BEDS — Dull and tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce. —M. Y.

TWO-FACED WOMAN—Offensive material in an obviously expensive production about a ski instructress who, to win her husband's interest, masquerades as her worldly twin sister.—M.

UNHOLY PARTNERS — Conventional melodrama which deals with the feud between a publisher and the gambler who helped him to found his paper M, Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN—Undistinguished Western against background of 1860's. Horses appear to be tripped and a person of arrested mental development is used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes, domestic as well as political. Frank Morgan gives humorously patrician portrayal as judge.—M. Y.

WEEK END FOR THREE—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M, Y.

WE WERE DANCING—Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness of hostesses and drives the husband into employment.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M, Y.

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—Formula murder mystery.—M. Y.

WILD BILL HICKOK RIDES—Devotees of the fast, noisy, rough, uncomplicated Western will find this one has all the trimmings.—M, Y, C.

WINGS OF VICTORY — Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

WHISPERING GHOSTS—One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers. — M. Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Amusing romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to laconic sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

WORKERS, LET'S GO—Moderately entertaining comedy imoprted from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M, Y.

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M, Y, C.

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M, Y.

Recent Releases

JUKE GIRL—Human interest and action combined in melodrama about revolt of some Florida truck farmers against a chiseling dictatorial wholesaler. Rough and tough but effectively done, except for protracted climax.—M.

MISS ANNIE ROONEY—Miss Shirley Temple absorbs G. B. Shaw and boogie-woogie with equal enthusiasm, as a poor girl who once more conquers high society. Routine, but the youngsters act it believably.—M. Y. C.

MRS. MINIVER—Jan Struther's heroine becomes the central character in an M-G-M tribute to Britons under fire. Some artificiality, but there are several superlative performances and many will find film inspiring as well as moving.—M. Y.

MY FAVORITE SPY—Another in the series of spy stories about chuckle-headed hero who tracks down the foreign agents. This one does it with band music.—M. Y.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several vividly exciting moments.—M. Y.

TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT—Much brutality in presumably fictionalized account of United States Military Academy beginnings.—M.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY—James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's happily familiar tunes dominate a biography of the song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C.

James Cagney

As George M. Cohan in "Yankee Doodle Dandy"

Farm Machinery Hit Hard By the 'Battle of Priorities'

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—We may think of the farmer as just a grower of food, little concerned with priorities and the problems of manufacturing. But actually, the farmer is very much involved in the "battle of priorities." It was disclosed at a recent meeting here of the National Committee for Farm Production Supplies that modern, mechanized farm operations are being affected more and more by shortages of critical materials.

For one thing, the tire and gasoline situation hits the farmer in three ways. First, without tires or gas most farmers will be able to get to town only by horse. You can't travel as far or as fast by horse, so that will cut down the number of visits, and also mean that the visits will be made less frequently to the big town and more often to the four-corners down the road. It must be remembered that the farmer can't walk or take a streetcar down to the hardware store or the bank or the movies. Only on the main roads near large cities is there bus service available.

Then, too, there aren't as many horses on farms today as there used to be. And most farm horses in recent years have been the work type, not adaptable for passenger hauling.

Next there is the truck, with which in recent years most farmers have hauled most of their goods to market, or to the nearest railway loading point. Most of the livestock brought into the Chicago stockyards, for instance, comes by truck rather than rail. A shortage of tires will cut down not only much of the essential deliveries of farm produce, but those business trips to town to get machinery parts, or a roll of fencing, or lumber for the cow shed.

Use of Tractors Hit

Perhaps more important, though, is the effect the tire shortage will have on tractors and other pieces of farm machinery running on rubber. Just run without rubber as they used to? Hardly possible, for most of today's tractors and such are made specifically for use with large rubber tires, their engines are geared to such operation, and all parts in respect to size and design are put together to fit in with the use of tires.

Farm leaders are advising growers that even though their local rationing board allows them tires for farm use they must make their plans for the future on the basis of the probability that when the present sets wear out there just won't be any more.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics advises farmers to cut pleasure driving, revise schedules of trips to town, pool truck use with neighbors—and of course begin to build operation as much as possible around use of horses.

The meeting here, attended by representatives of most of the large farm organizations, provided for those attending an up-to-date picture of the priorities situation in Washington. Though dealing almost wholly with the place of the co-operative movement in this picture, the delegates were concerned with problems common to all farmers. Discussions were divided into groups as follows: feed, fertilizer, petroleum, general supplies, personnel, and transportation.

Priorities affect feed because of the shortage of the materials used in making sacks. Fertilizer is on the strategic list because of the chemical ingredients now needed for ammunition and other war supplies. In the petroleum field the problem is obvious, for the farmer uses oil and gas not only for his pleasure car and tractor, but for many other pieces of farm machinery.

Included among general supplies are such things as fencing, binder twine, roofing materials, lumber, machinery parts, and steel and galvanized iron for buildings, particularly storage bins.

Under personnel the meeting discussed the question of filling places in the organizational and functional work of co-operative groups, and under transportation, of course, came the matter of carrying supplies and produce.

Agriculture gets a rating as an essential industry but it is just one of a number, and a high rating doesn't necessarily mean that all needed materials are immediately forthcoming. The National Committee for Farm Production supplies serves as a "go between" in negotiations between Washington and the producers, helps interpret Government policies to the farm organizations, and at the same time interprets farm needs and farm viewpoints to Washington. The meeting here was the first one since formation of the committee last fall.

Venezuela Producing Amazonia Rubber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARACAS, Venezuela — Hardy Indian tribes who hacked their way into the jungles of Amazonia a generation ago have once again begun producing rubber in the largely unexplored region of Venezuela, it has been learned here.

According to Dr. Carlos Wendehake who arrived on one of his few vacations in a 39-year existence in the jungles of the Federal Territory, the new Government price of 2.55 bolivares a kilogram (75 cents a pound) has stimulated the collection of wild rubber which had virtually halted some years ago.

He estimated the latex shipped from the territory this year will be in excess of 420,000 pounds. The amount is not enough for export, but it will partly solve the tire problem in this country. Construction of roads and the introduction of new methods of collecting latex will probably multiply the production many times in 1943.

Until 1912 Amazonia produced large quantities of rubber. The product was placed in canoes, taken down tributaries of the Orinoco River to depots, and from there on river boats to Ciudad Bolivar. There it was loaded on ocean ships and carried to New York or La Guaira, chief port of Venezuela.

The journey was long, arduous, and dangerous. High prices kept up production. When the Far East began to send its plantation rubber to world markets, the local price for rubber dwindled.

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CHARGE ACCOUNTS IN OTHER STORES.....

Lackadaisical Play of Fourth-Place Red Sox Traced to Sale of Jimmie Foxx

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Red Sox Miss Jimmie Foxx

If you think that no sentiment exists in the big leagues among ball players, read what some of the Red Sox had to say after Jimmie Foxx was sold to the Chicago Cubs.

Johnny Pesky, rookie shortstop: "I felt like crying when I heard about it. It was like losing someone in the family. Of course, I haven't been in baseball long. I'm still a baby in this game. But he's the greatest fellow I ever met. He never had a bad word for anybody and he was always ready to give you a lift. He sure gave me a lot of help and encouragement while he was around here."

Tom Daly, third base coach: "Jimmie has been a great player for a long time and a credit to baseball. We shall all miss him. I wish him all the success in the world in his new spot."

One Enemy

Johnny Peacock, catcher: "I doubt if any ball player ever left a league admired by as many men as Foxx is; nor left as many friends behind. He got along with everybody. Ask clubhouse boys and umpires as well as players. They'll all tell you the same thing—that he was a great fellow. He had only one enemy in this league—Jimmie Foxx."

Dom Di Maggio, his roommate while the Red Sox were in Boston: "I couldn't believe it when I first heard it. I thought someone was just kidding me. Of course I'll miss him. So will everybody else on this ball club. I don't expect to find another roomie like him. We spent a lot of time together."

Bobby Doerr, second baseman: "I always hate to see an old timer leave the ball club, particularly a fellow like Foxxie. They don't grow them any better. And he has been a great ball player. He won a lot of games for us while he was here. Our pitchers will be sorry he's gone, but our opponents' won't."

Helped Orlando

Johnny Orlando, assistant Red Sox trainer in charge of the clubhouse: "Jimmie was really big league. He was always giving me a five or 10 dollar bill, and at the end of the season he'd give me a check that would knock your hat off. He'd give me more at the end of the year than 50 other players put together. I don't think there ever was a more generous ball player. Along with the cash, he'd give me enough clothes to last me through the summer—coats, shirts, everything. Before I got married I stayed in his hotel suite many a night. I was just a little guy, but that didn't make any difference to him. On or off the field, he had a perfect disposition. Some of these other guys could be around here 100 years and they'd never have his temperament. He won't know it until he unpacks his bag, but I gave him a dozen sweat socks and some other stuff."

Never Complained

Charley Wagner, pitcher: "On what he has been to baseball, who wouldn't miss him? The big guy has done a lot for his game. If you ever hear anybody say anything against him—well, you'll know that there's something wrong with the guy who said it. Jimmie was number one in my book.

"I've been with the Red Sox for five years," Wagner continued, "and during that time I never once heard him moan. No matter how badly things were breaking for him, he'd never complain. I don't think he knew how to. I've seen him hit 19 line drives on a road trip, all at the fielders, yet he wouldn't moan about it. He'd just keep walking up there, taking his cuts.

"You can't tell about his move to Chicago," Wagner went on. "It may turn out to be a good break for him. Something might develop out there to keep him in the majors for a few years longer. I sure hope so. He was one swell guy!"

Both in the press box and the dugout you hear it predicted that Double-X will some day manage the Cubs. "I think it's a cinch," said one of the writers. Jimmie, no doubt, would welcome the chance.

Miami Hard Hit

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—The draft and voluntary enlistments have hit the 1942 University of Miami football team hard, but it seems likely that at least 21 players will return to perform for coach Jack Harding.

The 21 have been accepted for officer training under the plan which permits them to complete their college educations before beginning active duty.

Elect Co-Captains

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 3 (AP)—The bow portion of the Syracuse University crew was honored here yesterday as Arthur Hughes, bow, and Richard Willenborg, No. 2, were elected co-captains of the 1943 varsity. Hughes hails from Newton, Mass., while Willenborg's home is in Weehawken, N. J.

Odell Names New Coaches Of Eli Team

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 3 (AP) — Yale's revamped football coaching staff had three new members today—Ed Hirshberg of East Keesport, Pa., Judson A. Timm of Twin Falls, Idaho, and Stuart Clancy of Branford.

Howie Odell, the new Eli head coach, picked the trio yesterday to serve as his assistants in coaching the varsity and also in the development of nearly 600 undergraduates who have elected football as a conditioner in the wartime physical program at Yale.

Pittsburgh Star

Hirshberg, a star end at Pittsburgh and captain of its great 1931 team, has been assistant coach at the University of West Virginia for the past two years. Timm, a former Illinois halfback, has been head coach at Moravian College, and Clancy, former Holy Cross star, played professional football until recently.

Athletic Director Ogden D. Miller said he was greatly pleased with Odell's appointments.

Miller Satisfied

"The choice of his assistants was entirely up to Odell," said Miller, "and I believe the men named so far will be of much value to the head coach and to Yale football as a whole.

"We still have an addition or two to make to the staff, but I believe that before long we will be able to announce the complete coaching roster, men who will handle the varsity, freshmen and junior varsity teams as well as the hundreds of boys who will be out for football as part of the conditioning program."

Minor Leagues

Results June 2
By the Associated Press

American Association
Kansas City 2-3, Toledo 1-0.
Indianapolis 3-4, St. Paul 1-3 (2d game, 16 inns.).
Louisville 5-4, Minneapolis 4-5.
Milwaukee 7, Columbus 3.

International League
Syracuse 4-2, Montreal 2-4.
All other games postponed.

Pacific Coast League
Sacramento 5-4, Seattle 2-1.
San Diego 8, Portland 0.
Hollywood 3, San Francisco 1.
Only games scheduled.

Eastern League
Scranton 5, Binghamton 0.
Springfield 6, Hartford 0.
Wilkes-Barre 3, Albany 0 (13 inns.).
Only games scheduled.

Southern Association
Birmingham 4, Nashville 2.
Little Rock 3, Chattanooga 2.
Memphis 4, Atlanta 3.
New Orleans at Knoxville, postponed.

Texas League
Tulsa 6, Beaumont 4.
Shreveport 3, Oklahoma City 2.
Houston 4, Fort Worth 0.
San Antonio 8-6, Dallas 7-5 (1st game, 10 inns.; 2d game 11 inns.).

Preparing for All-Star Contest

Harris & Ewing

Discuss Army and Navy Relief Fund Game

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lieut. Gordon "Mickey" Cochrane (right), who has been appointed manager of the All-Star Service baseball team which will play against the All-Star Major League team in Cleveland, July 7, for the benefit of Army and Navy Relief Funds, was a caller at the War Department recently. He is shown here with Col. John Thomas Taylor (center), Assistant Director of the Bureau of Public Relations, War Department; and Commander Gene Tunney (left), who is in charge of all sports activities for the Navy Department.

Association With Bishop Pays Dividend to Bushway

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A friendship begun nearly 20 years ago paid off in a rich dividend for J. Howard Bushway of Newton yesterday as he scored a neat 73 to lead a field of 92 through the first half of the 21st annual New England Seniors' golf tournament at Woodland.

When this friendship started on the links of the Wellesley Country Club in Wellesley Hills, you might have recognized Bushway, the local ice cream impresario. But it's a Schenectady putter to a niblick you would not have recognized the youngster who was carrying his bags—serious-faced Ted Bishop.

Still Strong Today

Although the two did not realize it at the time, when Ted first started hunting Howard's tee shots in the rough they were beginning a friendship and business association that still is going strong today, for Ted is now one of Bushway's star salesmen.

These two have probably handed more advice back and forth than any two persons you could name. Ted, you remember, became a professional after graduating from caddie ranks and as such gave Howard much good advice about playing the game. Howard, in return, later advised Ted to quit the pro ranks, stay out of tournament golf for three years, work for his company, and regain his amateur card. Neither has one iota to be sorry about in following the other's wisdom.

Credit Each Other

Bushway gives Bishop all the credit for his game progressing from the 90s to the low 70s, and in return Bishop credits Bushway for his business success today. In fact, Howard gave Ted his first clubs—two woods that once were used by Francis Ouimet, and later he gave the former State and present New England champion his first set of matched clubs.

Yesterday's experience was practically foreign to Bushway as he teed off in the tournament with Bishop on the sidelines to cheer him on. Usually it is the other way around, and in recent years the business magnate has had plenty to cheer about. Yesterday Bishop had his own reasons for being elated, and was sincerely hoping he could continue being elated through today's final 18 holes.

Howard Helped

Together this twosome has won five or six M. G. A. four-ball events, with Howard helping his lanky partner on his share of holes. Bushway can even point to a nifty 68 he has scored at his home course in Auburndale — a score good enough to beat his employee at his best.

Bushway's 73 yesterday was three strokes ahead of the scores turned in by C. E. Mason, newly elected President of the N. E. S. G. A., and W. C. Chick, both of The Country Club, and William E. Warnick of South Shore. Pressing this group at 77 were Win Trowbridge of Cohasset, last year's champion, and Larry Dowling of Manchester, N. H., winner in 1940.

* * *

Stepping down from the Presidency this year was Billy Garcelon, a youngster of 73, who says the pressure of other business makes the running of the organization too much to do. Garcelon, Bates '90, and Harvard Law School, has had his fingers in more athletic pies than he could shake a stick at. He has been a Past President of B. A. A. and the M. G. A. In fact, he introduced the system of handicap cards in golf, to be sold for $1, which is now standard throughout the country, and is generally credited with putting the M. G. A. on its financial feet. He was Graduate Manager of Harvard Athletics for five years and a former President of Boston Garden. One of his proudest recollections was running on the first Harvard-Yale relay team in Mechanics Building in 1893.

* * *

Other major officers elected yesterday included A. B. Jenks, Manchester, N. H., First Vice-President; J. B. Hollis, Oyster Harbors, Second Vice-President, and Everett Litchfield, T. C. C., Secretary-Treasurer. Litchfield has been secretary of the organization since its founding in 1922.

Larry Bitner, a former President of Charles River, celebrated his promotion to a Vice-President's job at Filene's by chipping in at the par-4 17th for one of only two 3s at this hole . . . His reduced 66 took second low net for the first day's play in Class D . . . All prizes this year are in war stamps and bonds.

Gardner Mulloy Leads Way Into Quarter-Finals

HARTFORD, Conn., June 3 (AP) —Top-seeded Gardner Mulloy of Coral Gables, Fla., the rangy University of Miami faculty member who is ranked seventh nationally, bowled over second and third-round opponents in straight sets to lead the way into the quarterfinals of the 39th annual New England tennis championships at the Hartford Golf Club yesterday.

Mulloy's victims were Lloyd Bates of Hartford, 6—1, 8—6, and Harrison Rowbotham of Brookline, Mass., 6—2, 6—0.

Francisco Segura, Ecuador, and Harris Everett of Jacksonville, Fla., seeded second and fourth, respectively, advanced to the third round with first and second-round triumphs. Third seeded Chauncey Depew Steel, Jr., of Cambridge, Mass., will finish his second-round duel with Larry Austin of Hartford today. They divided two sets and were tied in the third when play was halted because of darkness.

In the women's singles, first-seeded Hope Knowles of Avon led the way into the quarterfinals with a default win over Sylvia Greenbaum of Hartford.

All Navy Men Eligible For Varsity Team

ATHENS, Ga., June 3 (AP) — Cadets, officers and enlisted men all will be eligible for the varsity football team at the Navy's Pre-Flight Training School opening here this month.

Capt. C. E. Smith, the commanding officer, outlined this broad policy and his announcement was believed to be the first regarding this question at any of the four naval pre-flight schools. Others are at Chapel Hill, N. C., Iowa City, Iowa, and St. Mary's, Calif.

The Athens school has a tentative schedule of 10 games, including several big time college teams. Officers and enlisted men include several former college and professional standouts.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cronin	30	4	12	2	11	.400
Doerr	150	19	55	8	39	.367
Pesky	165	33	56	0	14	.339
Williams	157	46	53	15	56	.338
Newsome	40	4	13	0	5	.325
Di Maggio	158	36	54	3	13	.303
Tabor	168	22	47	0	21	.280
Fox	139	23	37	0	27	.266
Peacock	88	6	22	0	6	.250
Conroy	68	7	14	1	7	.206
Campbell	5	2	1	0	0	.200
Lupien	49	8	9	0	1	.184
Finney	51	8	8	0	2	.157

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Tobin	43	7	15	5	8	.349
Lombardi	101	14	33	6	17	.327
Kluttz	72	8	21	0	11	.292
Roberge	7	1	2	0	0	.286
Fernandez	190	24	53	3	24	.279
Holmes	185	14	51	2	10	.276
Waner	127	19	35	0	15	.276
Miller	190	20	51	4	17	.268
Ross	46	6	12	2	6	.261
Gremp	64	7	16	2	7	.250
Cuccinello	41	1	10	0	4	.244
West	137	16	33	6	17	.241
Sisti	127	23	30	4	20	.236
Demaree	104	10	24	1	13	.231
Cooney	84	12	17	0	2	.202
Masi	20	7	3	0	3	.150

Around The Hub

Early Practice

With Harvard having scheduled a football game at the Stadium against the North Carolina Naval Aviation Cadets Sept. 26, you will probably begin to see footballs in the air at Soldiers Field sometime soon after the first of August. Coach Dick Harlow will thus inaugurate the earliest fall grid training schedule since he took over at Cambridge nine seasons ago.

This game will be the first of nine for the Crimson, the others beginning on Oct. 3 and continuing on successive Saturdays as follows: Penn here, William and Mary here, Dartmouth here, Army here, Princeton here, Michigan away, Brown here, and Yale away.

* * *

Boston College won the mythical baseball championship of the city yesterday when it defeated Northeastern 5-3 in the rubber game between these two nines. Bill Commane's three-run homer in the fifth inning provided the Eagles with their winning margin.

* * *

A field of 21 is scheduled to compete in the sectional qualifying round at Woodland Friday for the right to play in the final of the Hale America golf tournament at Ridgemoor Country Club in Chicago June 18-21. Originally set for a Providence course, the tournament was shifted to Woodland by the U. S. G. A. because most of the competitors are from this section. In addition the competition has been cut from 54 holes to 36.

* * *

The B. A. A. hopes to defend successfully its N. E. A. A. A. U. track and field championship at Boston College this Saturday, principally through the efforts of four outstanding competitors. Tom McKenna of Concord High School, who has a 48.8 quarter to his credit; Bill Ambrose of the same high school, who can break two minutes in the half; Frankie Zeimetz, former broad jump champion and present record-holder, and miler Gil Dodds will be the big guns for the Unicorn.

* * *

Briefs: Harvard has awarded 215 insignias to athletes in spring sports . . . Young Ruth Wilcox and Mrs. John Nies scored a reduced 68 to win low net honors at the handicap four-ball tournament at Salem yesterday . . . Low gross was taken by Mrs. F. Tarr, Jr., of Rockport and Mrs. William Avery of Myopia with their 71.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	4	1	0	1.000
Hughson	10	3	1	.750
Brown	11	2	1	.667
Newsome	9	4	3	.571
Dobson	9	4	3	.571
Judd	9	3	3	.500
Wagner	9	4	5	.444
Terry	6	2	4	.333
Butland	6	0	0	.000
Ryba	5	0	1	.000

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	7	1	0	1.000
Salin	15	3	1	.750
Tost	10	5	2	.714
Errickson	9	2	1	.667
Earley	8	3	2	.600
Javery	14	4	3	.571
Tobin	13	5	7	.417
Salvo	6	1	2	.333
Wallace	5	1	2	.333
Donovan	7	0	1	.000
*Lamanna	1	0	1	.000
*Hickey	1	0	1	.000

Grodzicki Pitching

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT KNOX, Ky.—Baseball also is coming in for its share of attention at Fort Knox. The Armored Force units stationed here have organized a 23-team league. Outstanding "name" player is pitcher Private John Grodzicki, former St. Louis Cardinal hurler.

Fort Knox has scheduled football games in Louisville, Columbus, Cincinnati and Chicago for next fall.

Local American Leaguers Close to Second Division

BULLETIN

The Red Sox-Cleveland game scheduled for this afternoon at Fenway Park has been postponed. There will be a single game here tomorrow with the Indians starting at 3 o'clock.

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Back in fourth place today, just two games in front of the always dangerous second division St. Louis Browns, Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox obviously was face to face with a new and entirely unexpected situation—perhaps one of the most perplexing of his piloting career. It was up to him to snap his charges out of the mental slump which came about with the sale of their team captain and pal, Jimmie Foxx, to the Chicago Cubs.

That the Red Sox were "down" yesterday as they tossed away a 7-2 decision to the Cleveland Indians in the series opener at Fenway Park, was apparent to everyone in the stands.

Spark Missing

Even before the game, while the Red Sox were taking batting and fielding practice, there was a noticeable silence in the dugout. The boys didn't seem to have their usual hustle, and conversation was at a new low. When a player spoke at all, it was about how much he would miss the veteran first baseman. After the contest started, the Sox seemed willing to let Mel Harder have his fun. There was little resistance. Gone was the spark that had given Cronin those early victories.

It has been said often that you rarely appreciate a great man until he has departed. It must have amazed Cronin when he learned of the grip Foxx held on the club. Not even Jimmie could have realized it; nor the players themselves. That the big slugger was an inspirational force during his seven years with the Sox, nobody can deny. It may be the tip on his managerial qualities.

Should Be Higher

However, Foxx is gone and will not come back, so the Sox had best settle down to the serious task of staying in the American League pennant race. For the first time this spring, they are in real trouble. To be knocked out of the runner-up berth is one thing; to drop into the second division another. Even without Foxx, Cronin has the ball players to stay close to the Yankees. He has no business mingling with the Browns.

Charley Wagner, for the first time this season, is under the .500 pace in the win column. Yesterday's setback was his fifth, as compared with four triumphs. It was apparent early that he did not have much on the ball. However, in fairness to Broadway, it should be remembered that at least three times he has been forced to accept defeat because his mates let him down at the plate.

Briefs . . . Out in St. Louis last night the Braves dropped a close one to the Cardinals, 4-3 . . . Casey Stengel had the tying run on third base with only one out in the ninth inning, but couldn't get it in . . . Paul Waner picked up his 34th and 35th hits and now needs only nine to touch the 3,000 mark . . . He should get there before returning to Boston June 16 . . . Jim Tobin has lost four straight, two of them by one run . . . Sounds like the Braves of 1941 . . . Nanny Fernandez has gone hitless in four engagements.

* * *

Harder wore glasses as he stopped the Red Sox . . . He had a shutout until Paul Campbell singled, Pesky did likewise, Pete Fox doubled and Williams flied deep to the outfield in the ninth . . . It was Campbell's first hit . . . Tony Lupien, Foxx's successor, just missed a homer to right field in his second turn at bat . . . Hockett caught it with his back up against the Boston bull pen . . . The Indians close their series here tomorrow . . . Williams drove in his 56th run.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B
Brooklyn	33	13	.717	
St. Louis	26	13	.591	6
Boston	25	23	.521	9
New York	24	23	.511	9½
Cincinnati	22	23	.489	10½
Chicago	21	25	.457	12
Pittsburgh	19	28	.404	14½
Philadelphia	15	32	.319	18½

Results June 2
St. Louis 4, Boston 3.
Philadelphia 1, Cincinnati 0. (10 innings.)
Brooklyn 17, Pittsburgh 2.
New York 5, Chicago 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	31	11	.736	
Detroit	27	22	.551	7½
Cleveland	25	21	.543	8
Boston	23	21	.523	9
St. Louis	23	25	.479	11
Chicago	18	26	.409	14
Washington	18	27	.400	14½
Philadelphia	19	31	.380	16

Results June 2
Cleveland 7, Boston 2.
Detroit 3, Philadelphia 1.
Washington 4, St. Louis 1.
Chicago-New York, postponed.

Tebbetts Seeks Enlistment In Army Air Corps

DETROIT, June 3 (AP)—Maj. Frank Denny of the Army Procurement Division disclosed yesterday that George (Birdie) Tebbets, catcher of the Detroit Tigers, had applied for enlistment in the Army Air Corps. Tebbetts has completed the physical examination, he said, and the application has gone to Washington.

Tebbets underwent the physical tests at Selfredge Field, Mich., before the Tigers headed East for a 14-game American League road trip, the officer said.

Tebbets is unmarried, but has had 3-A draft classification because of the dependency of his mother, who lives at Nashua, N. H.

The Tigers have one other catcher, Edward (Dixie) Parsons.

Jim Trimble, Indiana's 220-pound tackle and heavyweight wrestler, joined the Navy the day he graduated.

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Little Folks' Clothes Romp Gaily Across Fashion Scene

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

You'll find no camouflage about children's play clothes. They are, happily, still the same real things. No priorities have pressed a heavy hand on the clothes of children up to four, and nothing can hinder the blossoming of imagination when it comes to the designing of these gleeful, rollicky little outfits.

Scouting about to discover what's newest and most frivolous in this "dear little girl and boy land" is like setting out on some intriguing adventure. Anything may turn up, such as plaid pants for a tiny six-months'-oldster — the MacArthur plaid at that! A touch of Scottish valour that one is never too young to appropriate. And the pants are for boys and girls alike.

For toddlers—in sizes one, two, and three—there is an endless variety of play suits, shorts with straps fastened over the shoulders of diminutive white blouses, ruffle-edged, or plain. If the day is warm, remove the blouse, and the child has a ready sun suit, cool and inviting. A dotted percale—oh just the merest pin dots—in blue and white, or red and white, easily tubbed and ironed, comes with a sunbonnet with an adjustable head size. Another model made of sturdy sailcloth, or unbleached muslin, trimmed with a print appliqué and bright rickrack, has short puffed sleeves and panties. This garment can stand a good deal of punishment in the laundry, and still come up smiling.

Jumpers and pinafores, with their possibilities for changing the blouse for the better now and then without having to tub the whole garment, are plentiful and highly practical.

Crinkled seersuckers in the finest pin stripes in sky blue and baby pink, are tempting for their softness, their delicate colors, and childlike appeal. One little sun suit in pink has its suspenders outlined in ruffles as crinkly as the seersucker, and sports a matching sunbonnet. If you buy this one, don't forget to take home a pack of films for the kodak.

Piqué, both waffled and striped, is proving a grand friend in these toddlers' play clothes, and it comes in real sugarplum shades—pinks and reds, with greens for the leaves. Another fabric that is going into children's clothes with great success is glazed chintz—bright with garden flowers, and dainty as to its shell-like glaze. You'll like the chintz appliqué in designs on plain cottons, too, when you have a particular idea to carry out. One of the vogues of the moment is to wear a matching chintz dress yourself, made in the same simple country style—full dirndl skirt, tight bodice, and deep square-cut neck. These dresses may not be as cool as they look, but they certainly glamorize a front porch or a summer garden.

In the next group—the six to eighters — the boy's play clothes begin to assume a manly air. Except for size, you can scarcely tell them from dad's. One shop shows a special Monte Cristo rayon and cotton play suit for boys in slacks and shorts, designed in a washable, non-crushable fabric which they find satisfactorily replaces broadcloth and linen. It is made with front pleats at the waist of the pants, and a fitted back. Hems in this suit are hand-sewn, as is the convertible collar. Buttons are re-inforced, and the suit comes in clear colors of green, maize, tan and white. Shorts of this same fabric, as well as of gabardine, are practical when worn with cotton striped basque shirts. Boys like the attached half-belts with their metal buckles, and the inserts of elastic in the sides which allow for unexpected lunges and sudden strains. Corduroy has ever been a play-clothes favorite, but the new colors and the various lightweight weaves make it indispensable for jackets, suits, and slacks in youthful wardrobes.

Everybody is coming to recognize what "fatigue" clothes mean in the Army, and the same possibilities for "taking it" apply to those which are sponsored for youngsters. These "fatigue" clothes simulate the Army's and are made of a new blue chambray denim which is much kinder to tender skins than everyday harsh denim. And they wash and wash, these slacks, overalls, shirts, shorts, hats, and jackets. They're into the tub and back on sonny and sister in no time, ready for more strenuous play.

The one-piece play suit with a skirt is a very important item for the 7 to 14-year-olds. They wear them to school with the skirt, which buttons down the front and is easily tied about the waist. When they get home, they flip off the skirt, and dash out to play in just the short under suit, which also buttons down the front.

Dick Bruglere

Upper: This toddler's fashionable summer frock is made of rose-colored lawn electro-broidered in tiny double dots to look like dotted Swiss. Less expensive than dotted Swiss, it goes through innumerable washings and wearings with great satisfaction. White stitching in bowknot motif outlines the novel-shaped yoke and borders the round neck, which is finished with an organdy ruffle. Lower: This little girl's pinafore is of starched white lawn with buttercup-yellow and white ruffles. Her sunbonnet is of stitched and starched white cotton. Designed by Mary Lewis.

Answer These Questions—How Do Your Walls Measure Up?

By Sara Emerson
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One way to bring a sense of size and interest to any room inexpensively is to work out satisfying wall treatments by rearranging your pictures. You will undoubtedly agree that a well-organized group of pictures gives an impression of rest and well-being to a room; and that, on the other hand, pictures hung hit-or-miss on the walls can make that same room appear cluttered and uneasy; while a room with no wall interest is certainly cold and uninviting!

Test Your Arrangement

So, granted that a well- balanced, space-filling wall treatment contributes to the major effect of your room, why not test your own wall arrangements with these questions?

1. Are your pictures hung approximately at eye level? By rights they should be hung about five feet six inches from the floor. Most pictures are hung too high.

2. Do your pictures contribute to the color schem of your room? The most charming rooms have their wall decorations echo their color scheme. In fact, it's an old decorator's trick to draw the color scheme directly from a picture.

Three Precautions

3. Do your pictures have significant subject matter? Do they add to the inspirational interest of the room? There are just three precautions to guard against when considering subject matter. Avoid the cheaply sentimental, the too profound, and the commonplace.

4. Are "the works" which hold your pictures to the wall well out of sight? Remember, no inverted "V's" running to your picture moulding; no wires, cheap rayon cords, or thumb tacks allowed! The only exception to this rule is when several small pictures are grouped together. Then a decorative ribbon topped with a bow may run vertically from picture to picture. This helps to unite the small pictures into one unit.

5 Do your frames blend with the pictures themselves as well as with the room's scheme? Remember Degas, who painted his frames to repeat a color in his paintings. Often pictures can be more closely related to a room if the frames are painted the same color as the wall.

Fit the Wall Space?

6. Do your picture arrangements fit the wall space they are in? Naturally, a vertical wall space calls for a vertical arrangement; a horizontal space, a horizontal grouping.

7. Are you careful never to hang a picture smaller than eight by ten inches (frame not included) alone? Single small pictures have no decorative value on a wall. They look ridiculous and definitely don't "want to be alone."

8. If it's possible, do your pictures reflect your interests, thus setting a theme for your room? If you are a devoted gardener, you perhaps will want a group of flower prints; if very interested in fashions, old costume prints; if a musician, sketches of composers; if you do needlework, you may want to frame samplers, both old and new.

9. Do you carefully plan your arrangement of wall spaces before doing any actual "hanging"? Do you observe carefully the laws of balance? This means that you will not hang sets of prints in step formation; it means that pictures are well centered on the wall, that they hang evenly, and make a restful group to see.

10. Are your pictures looked at and admired? Very often pictures should become "conversation" pieces.

Of course wall arrangements do not depend solely upon pictures for dramatic effects. Plates hung on wire plate racks and grouped nicely make charming decorative treatments for dining rooms, or even living rooms, if you are a passionate china collector. Mirrors naturally have a place in almost every room. Often if flanked by small pictures, a mirror makes a wall more attractive than if it is hung alone.

Wall brackets, to hold potted plants or figurines, vases or Staffordshire dogs, combine beautifully with pictures or mirrors. A good wall arrangement is its own handsome reward!

Last of two articles on redecoration.

It's Wise to Pamper Your Refrigerator Now

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

That new refrigerator which you planned to get for summer may be a tank by then. If you are fortunate enough to own a gas or electric refrigerator, you may wisely pamper it a bit. Ways to increase its efficiency, prolong its service, and keep it in a good humor have recently been outlined in Consumers' Guide, published by the United States Department of Agriculture.

To begin with, says Consumers' Guide, be sure that the refrigerator is placed away from heat, with at least 2½ inches free space behind it and 6 to 12 inches above it, to allow space for heat to escape from inside the cabinet.

Cool foods to room temperature before placing them in refrigerator. Use as small containers as possible and leave space for air to circulate around each dish. Milk and meat should be in the coldest part of the box, which is usually just below the freezing unit or on the shelf beside it. Milk needs temperature not above 45 degrees. No place in the refrigerator should be above 50 degrees.

Don't store everything in the refrigerator! Put unopened cans, pickles, jelly, and other foods that don't require cold, in the pantry. Keep highly perishable fruits and vegetables in the refrigerator, covered to avoid loss of moisture. Unwrap meats, put on a plate, and cover loosely with waxed paper.

Easy so far, isn't it? But it takes a little elbow grease, too.

To clean the refrigerator, wash the inside (including inside and outside of freezing unit) with slightly warm soda water. It's best to do this when defrosting—and defrosting should occur before the ice on the cooling unit becomes ¼ inch thick. Use a stiff brush or hand attachment of vacuum cleaner to keep coils or fins of refrigerator mechanism in motor compartment clean. For the outside of the box, use mild soap and water or a cleansing agent that isn't abrasive.

The motor of an electric refrigerator should operate about one third of the time, under average temperature conditions. If it runs more, perhaps you should have it checked by your serviceman—if he hasn't joined the army!

Uncle Sam gets quite talkative about the refrigerator door: Don't open the door any oftener, nor keep it open longer, than necessary. Warm air rushes in each time the door opens. Uncle Sam advises:

"Be sure the rubber gasket around the door of the cabinet fits tightly. An easy way to test this is to close a new dollar bill in the door. If you can pull it out easily when the door is shut, there is too much leakage around the door edges; the door may need adjusting or the rubber should be replaced."

There are two things Uncle Sam doesn't tell you: what to do with your nice new dollar bill if the door is all right and the bill tears when you try to pull it out; and, if the door needs new rubber, where to get it. Doubtless these questions will be settled along with other important matters on which the Government is now working.

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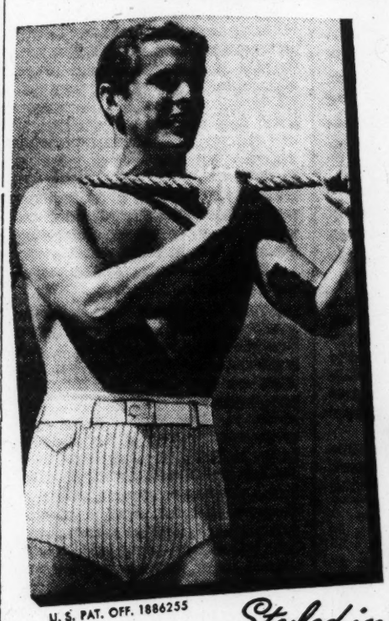
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The Home Forum

Kaleidoscope

YOU MIGHT SAY, offhand, that you wouldn't expect to find much of beauty about an army camp. Or much natural humor in these busy days. But here are both the beauty and spontaneous wit of nature, daily made manifest at every turn. Nature has a sly and provocative way of not taking man's military activities too seriously, rather unconcernedly overriding his sedate plans and schemes with a gay and disconcerting impudence.

Thus, when a section of woodland at our post had been cleared to make way for new buildings, the underbrush having been carefully stripped away, leaving but the tall old trees standing on their dense carpet of pine needles, it was only a matter of a few days till the May-apple leaves sprang up with explosive bright green insouciance and seemed almost to laugh at this gesture of clearance. And the young oak shoots unfolded their emerald foliage with redoubled vigor and glee.

Certainly the playful gray squirrels enjoyed this new setting. Never did we see such sustained and prankish romping about, their plumed tails like rippling question marks, their black eyes popping and sparkling with bright fun. They raced over the cleared spaces and were in and out of trees like optical illusions. Now and then the deep reverberating thunder of heavy artillery would punctuate their dance with a moment of alert listening; but, in another moment, their small gray minuet would go on with its repeated arabesques of squirrel and tree, and suddenly no squirrel.

And a great fat bee, in sleek black and gold velvet, chose one busy morning in one of our offices to bask casually on a window screen for several hours and contemplate the mysteries (or, indeed, the eccentricities) of official business. Wherewith he dismissed the whole idea as unimportant, and was gone.

* * *

Naturally the larger pets of the camp take great fun in the puzzling activities of soldiers. We were much amused, the other morning, at the antics of a lumbering puppy who was taking part in an infantry drill. The louder the platoon sergeant barked his orders, the louder the puppy barked, snapping at the heels of the soldiers and dashing after the intricate movements in furious haste, his great ears flopping and his little legs paddling awkwardly in the wake of the troops. The entire thing might have been a game designed for his express enjoyment.

And beauty—there is so much of it: the swift dip of swallows at sundown, making their magical hieroglyphs against a smouldering sky; the unutterable misted stillness of the great old trees at evening, like a far backdrop across the parade ground; the liquid laughter of the mocking-birds in the hushed hours before dawn.

* * *

But by far the most gorgeous spectacle (and in a sense, pointedly humorous) takes place at this time of year at night during searchlight drills. It is a fusion of the natural and the artifact.

Soon after the many-million-candle-power beams pencil the sky with their long blue-white shafts of light, the air is thick and fluttering with innumerable Luna moths attracted by the glare. These huge moths are pale moon-green in color and, when they swim gracefully into the zone of light, the sight of them is indescribably lovely; it is like a slow cascade of dazzling silvery pyrotechnics, a shimmering ballet of ice and fire.

Surrounding the intense blue-white central beam of these searchlights is a circle of prismatic colored light; and, as the moth wings weave in and out of this area, they take on all the rich tones of an iridescent auroral spectrum. But enough of that; it is to us beyond description, a thing of wonder and fantasy. A thing so magically lovely that, after the lights are snapped off, there is left on the retina of the eye a fluttering pattern of glowing wings and in the memory a sense of something almost like music.

But there is this that is, in a way, humorous to us who watch the spectacle: the moths cavorting in the light (and these beams are indeed the quintessence of lights) have also apparently accepted searchlight drill as a performance designed solely for their pleasure.

Whatever it is, they have, in this case, contributed the final embellishment of nature to art.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"COLLECTIVE FARM WOMAN AND SON": *A Painting by Evgeny Alexandrovich*

THIS IS A characteristic theme for an artist of the Soviet Union. Painters either portray the life of workers on collective farms, or laborers in great factories, or soldiers training for the Red Army. They also depict students, athletes, entertainers, festivals, contests, and great historical moments.

Painters in Russia are frankly objective in their viewpoint. The artist must understand the life and aspiration of his comrades, and he must contribute toward their elevation and enhancement. Soviet painting is part of the program of fashioning a new way of life in accordance with the principles of the revolutionary regime. It is not detached and individualistic and fanciful like western painting; it is social, functional, and purposeful. It aims to teach and inspire and propagandize. To be most effective, the artist must live among fellow-workers and not languish in the detachment of a studio. He must also study history and social problems and industry.

Slogans have been phrased by the Russians in which they urge artists to avoid triviality, to ignore trifles, to aim for truth. They admonish him to deal concretely with experience, to be articulate, unaffected, and normal. Technique is considered a means toward an end and the eccentricities, vagaries, and esoteric divagations of Parisian painters are regarded with scorn, as a manifestation of a bourgeois culture. The Russians consider that the artist is a worker among workers. Artists are maintained by the Government and their works are exhibited and allocated.

Russian painters have learned a great deal from classical antiquity. They try to distil the ideal from close observation of the real. They differ from Hellenic forebears in their tendency to stress the narrative or moral, lapsing sometimes in technical aptitude or in tasteful discernment. At the moment they are absorbed in the dynamics of a thesis in which a social ideal is paramount.

DOROTHY ADLOW

A World of Books—Fanciful and Strange

WITHOUT INTRODUCTION or expectation, I discovered English literature.

Near our home a rag shop was opened, to the delight of all the children in the neighborhood, who loved to watch the rag-men sort out the brilliant pieces of cloth and silk and gilt braid gathered from tailor shops and dressmaking establishments all over the city. I could not sate my eyes upon the heaped brilliance of the piles of cuttings, each heap lying like a colourful jewel on the dusty wooden floor.

The proprietor, Mr. Rosen, would say to me, while he read with Father at our table, "Go to the shop, and take something pretty, little one." Fortified by his invitation, I would sometimes choose a gay bit of silk for a doll's dress for our little Mary. One day I climbed into the loft of the shop to seek a scrap of pretty silk. There lay huge sacks still unopened, and piles and piles not sorted. Beside the "cuttings" lay a stack of papers flung carelessly together; old newspapers, wrapping paper, twine. With one shoe I kicked back a soft cloud of material. I saw what seemed to be a book. I picked it up. It was bound like an arithmetic book, with one cover off. The book was "Little Women." . . .

Since then I have read profound and beautiful books which have inspired and stirred me. But no book I have opened has meant as much to me as did that small volume telling in simple words such as I myself spoke, the story of an American childhood in New England.

I had found a new literature, the literature of childhood.

I no longer read the little paper-bound Yiddish novelettes which Father then sold. In the old rag shop loft I devoured English newspapers and magazines. I spent long hours there each day, stealing time in which I should have been at home helping Mother. When a book was torn at a critical place I felt that a friend had been mutilated. And Mother, though she laughed, began to bring me reading matter also: the wrappings of all packages and purchases were literature; the dress patterns copied on old newspapers from our neighbours were also literature. Even to this day I cannot see a piece of newspaper lying on the pavement without instantly visualising the kitchen table in Soho where I sat translating to Mother English stories about strange people who spoke in strange terms and who seemed as queer to Mother and to me as if they lived in another land. . . .

Books built a world, fanciful and strange, for Mother and me, when I sat, translating to her word for word from the story before me. Mother would tell me that such people did indeed exist, for the Pan, the small noble in her native village in Poland, possessed a house enclosed by a garden and his children were gay and happy and free. However, she told me that little girls such as I must not desire such wonderful things.—From "My Mother and I," by E. G. STERN. (New York: Macmillan.)

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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Prairie Nightfall

Shape and shadow blend against the wild light
Of sunset as the early night
Drops swiftly down across the plains, and all
The old familiar lanes of sight
Grow secret and small.

Across this silence blows the liquid sound
Of wind. The bright horizons bound
A flatness where no movement meets the eye
And all the distances are drowned
In darkness suddenly.

ROBERT WISTRAND

Interim

After long loneliness, the silence,
comes this escape into the flush of summer;
lave and murmur
of stream loose-tongued across the silver
stones;
undertones
of curling breakers on quiescent beaches;
farther reaches
of sky with arc of wing against its blue;
after long silence, this
brief emphasis
in June: this loneliness now spanned
with warmth from sea and land.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

There Is No Distress Beyond God's Help

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE SELDOM FEELS DISCOURAGED over any problem which he believes he can readily solve. Discouragement is most likely to tempt one when he is faced with a difficulty which human sense says is impossible to overcome, or the outcome of which is in serious doubt. Those who have faced unemployment, discord, sickness, lack of progress, or any other of the multiple forms of human woe and conquered them, have cause for deep gratitude. And yet even they at times may come up against a problem which seems unsolvable, and the temptation to be downcast becomes acute.

Speaking of such times, times of "men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth" (Luke 21:26), Christ Jesus, out of a heart full of deep compassion for suffering humanity, said (21:28), "When these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 339 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "Experience is victor, never the vanquished; and out of defeat comes the secret of victory. That to-morrow starts from to-day and is one day beyond it, robes the future with hope's rainbow hues." Today, then, is the day and now is the time to start to find the answer to our problems. There is no such thing as an unsolvable problem. Regardless of the forms it may assume, evil has no true substantiality. Good alone is real. No equivocation, no delay, can change the ever-present fact which Christian Science brings to the attention of mankind, namely, that there is a simple, happy answer to every human yearning, every problem; and, further, that there is a way to find this answer here and now.

Why should we "look up" when evil seems to confront us? Because evil is not real, but is a suggestion that there is reality in the unreal. Experience will reveal this fact to us; hence "experience is victor, never the vanquished." Through experience, rightly viewed, we see the reason for our seeming downfall, "and out of defeat comes the secret of victory." With the belief in evil gone, it has no foundation on which to operate, for evil is always an illusion, a mistake, an error, involving fear, ignorance, sin. It is a denial of God's law. Divine law establishes eternal good, and it is under this law that man lives, moves, and has his being.

There is, then, no distress beyond God's help. If men's hearts fail them for fear, then the words and works of Christ Jesus, interpreted and demonstrated through Christian Science, will open the way to relief from fear, from the contemplation of evil events, untrue and unreal beliefs about God's man. Our redemption draws nigh when fear is made to submit to the calm, unlabored peace of true spirituality, eternal good. This peace is at hand, but it must be sought after. It is sought after not alone through tears, but through listening to the "still small voice" of Truth which heralds the appearing of harmony for each of us. It is not necessary that we should learn our lessons only in the hard way, the way of strife and trouble, the way of darkness and ignorance, of misguided activity and its resultant distress. There is the spiritually scientific way, which Christian Science points out, the way of overcoming illusive error through the understanding of true being.

This way is indicated in Mrs. Eddy's words on page 99 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the Christian Science textbook: "The calm, strong currents of true spirituality, the manifestations of which are health, purity, and self-immolation, must deepen human experience, until the beliefs of material existence are seen to be a bald imposition, and sin, disease, and death give everlasting place to the scientific demonstration of divine Spirit and to God's spiritual, perfect man."

True spirituality can be gained now. Consistently meeting whatever material sense may present to us with our highest understanding of spiritual good will increase our health, purify our desires and activities, and render more unselfish our thoughts and deeds. With the desire uppermost to approach all our problems from the standpoint which Christian Science enables us to take, we have opened the way for the conquest of discord, no matter how well intrenched or how serious it may seem to be.

As we endeavor to follow in the way of scientific overcoming, step by step, resentment, fear, sin, ignorance vanish before the truth. God's man is spiritual, perfect, and we can demonstrate this fact through spiritual understanding. Herein is nothing too hard, too much for us to do. The way of our journey out of distress is a way provided by the law of God, whose law allows no place for evil. God made man in His image, the only man, the real man, which includes the real selfhood of each one of us. We need to look to this real nature to find the correct answer to every problem; and in order to see the real man we have only to read and study with honest, unselfish intent the two textbooks of Christian Science, the Bible and Science and Health.

There is no distress beyond God's help. Let the sufferer, the weary wanderer on earth's highway, start with faith that there is an answer to whatever problem troubles him. All that is needed at first is that he start; then he must continue in the search for good. He has the true guides for his journey. Others have traversed it before him. The journey leads to peace and spiritual fulfillment through the relinquishment of the false for the true sense of being.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

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НЕТ ГОРЯ, КОТОРОМУ БОГ НЕ МОГ БЫ ПОМОЧЬ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Человек редко отчаивается стоя перед задачей, которую, как он думает, он в состоянии легко разрешить. Он скорее всего поддается унынию, когда перед ним встает затруднение, которое, как говорит человеческое чувство, невозможно преодолеть или выход из коего сомнителен. Те, которые сталкивались с безработицей, несогласием, болезнью, отсутствием прогресса, или с какой либо иной из многих форм людского горя, и их победили, имеют основание для чувства глубокой благодарности. Однако и они порою могут встретиться с задачей, которая кажется неразрешимой, и острым становится искушение упасть духом.

Говоря о таких временах; временах когда "люди будут издыхать от страха и ожидания бедствий, грядущих на вселенную" (от Луки 21:26), Христос Иисус, от сердца полного глубокого сострадания к страждущему человечеству, сказал (21:28): "Когда же начнет это сбываться, тогда восклонитесь и поднимите головы ваши, потому что приближается избавление ваше".

Мэри Бэкер Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки, пишет на стр. 339 книги "Miscellaneous Writings": "Опыт есть победитель, никогда не побежденный; и из поражения вытекает секрет победы. То, что завтра начинается от сегодня и находится одним днем дальше, облекает будущее в радужные краски надежды". Таким образом, сегодня есть день и ныне есть время, чтобы начать искать ответа на наши задачи. Нет такой вещи как неразрешимая задача. Независимо от форм, которые зло может принять, оно не имеет истинной сущности. Только добро действительно. Никакие уловки, никакие отсрочки не могут изменить того вечносущего факта, на который Христианская Наука обращает внимание человечества, а именно, что на всякое человеческое стремление, на всякую задачу, имеется простой, счастливый ответ; и, далее, что возможность найти этот ответ имеется здесь и ныне.

Почему нам следует "поднять голову" когда, как кажется, зло наступает на нас? Потому что зло не есть действительность, а лишь внушение, будто в недействительном есть действительность. Опыт откроет нам этот факт; отсюда, "опыт есть победитель, никогда не побежденный". Благодаря опыту правильно понятому, мы видим причину нашего кажущегося падения и "из поражения вытекает секрет победы". Когда верование во зло исчезает, зло лишается почвы для своих действий, ибо зло всегда есть только иллюзия, ошибка, заблуждение, влекущее за собой страх, невежество, грех. Зло есть отрицание Божьего закона. Божественный закон устанавливает вечное добро, и под этим законом человек живет, движется и существует.

Нет, значит, такого горя, которому Бог не мог бы помочь. Если люди издыхают от страха, слова и деяния Христа Иисуса, истолкованные и выявленные посредством Христианской Науки, откроют путь к освобождению от страха, от созерцания пагубных событий, ложных и недействительных верований о Божьем человеке. Наше освобождение приближается, когда мы подчиняем страх тихому, свободному покою истинной духовности, вечного добра. Этот покой близок, но нужно его искать, и ищется он не только сквозь слезы, но и путем прислушивания к "веянию тихого ветра" Истины, которое возвещает появление гармонии для каждого из нас. Нет никакой необходимости, чтобы мы поучались только трудным путем, путем борьбы и печали, путем темноты и невежества, ошибочно направленной деятельности и вытекающего отсюда горя. Существует духовно-научный путь, на который указывает Христианская Наука, путь преодоления обманчивого заблуждения пониманием истинного бытия.

Этот путь указывается в словах Mrs. Эдди на стр. 99 учебника Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Спокойные, сильные течения истинной духовности, проявлениями коей являются здоровье, чистота и самопожертвование, должны углублять человеческие переживания пока верования материального существования не станут в наших глазах простым обманом, и пока грех, болезнь и смерть не уступят навсегда места научному выявлению божественного Духа и Божьему духовному, совершенному человеку".

Истинная духовность может быть достигнута ныне. Постоянно отвечая на всякия проявления материальных чувств нашим высшим пониманием духовного добра, мы улучшим наше здоровье, очистим наши желания и деятельность и сделаем более альтруистическими наши помыслы и поступки. Если в нас превыше всего желание подходить ко всем нашим задачам с той точки зрения, которую нам дает возможность занять Христианская Наука, нам открыт путь к победе над разладом, независимо от того насколько прочно укрепленным или насколько серьезным кажется этот разлад.

По мере того как мы стараемся следовать шаг за шагом по пути научного преодоления, злоба, страх, грех, невежество исчезают перед истиной. Божий человек духовен, совершенен, и мы можем выявить этот факт путем духовного понимания. Эта задача не слишком велика для нас и в ней нет ничего слишком трудного. Путь, которым мы выбираемся из бедствий, есть путь установленный законом Бога, законом, в коем нет места злу. Бог создал по Своему образу человека, единственного человека, действительного человека, который заключает в себе истинное "я" каждого из нас. Чтобы обрести правильное разрешение каждой задачи, нам нужно поднять взор к этой действительной природе человека; а чтобы видеть действительного человека, надо только читать и изучать с честными и незгоистическими намерениями оба учебника Христианской Науки, Библию и Science and Health.

Нет горя, которому Бог не мог бы помочь. Пусть страдалец, усталый странник на земном пути, поверит, что имеется ответ на все вопросы, которые его беспокоят. Все, что требуется сперва, это тронуться в путь; затем надо продолжать поиски добра. На его пути стоят верные вехи. До него другие прошли по этой дороге. Она ведет к покою и духовному достижению путем замены ложного понимания бытия—истинным.

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

The Unique Contribution of Pavlova

THOSE WHO NEVER SAW Pavlova dance may ask what it was she did that made her so wonderful. It was not so much what she did, as how she did it. Perhaps the most subtle and happiest definition of her dancing was the phrase coined by a French writer who styled it: *"la danse de toujours, dansée comme jamais"*—the dance of every day as it was never danced before.

Pavlova danced with her whole body, from the crown of her head to the tip of her toe. She danced with such abounding vitality, with such ecstasy of the spirit; she surrendered herself so completely to the mood of the dance; that she became a being transformed. She glowed, became almost incandescent, as it were, from the lavish outpouring of her nervous energy and muscular force. Sometimes there was a pale luminosity which filled the spectator with an exquisite sadness as in *"Le Cygne,"* sometimes the glow burst into flame as in *"L'Automne Bacchanale."* These two dances are poles apart and prove the immense scale of her accomplishment.

Pavlova was also a great dramatic artist with a range as wide as in her dancing.

Although at one time or another she had portrayed most of the celebrated roles in the repertory of the Imperial Russian Ballet, and appeared with success in many of the ballets in the repertory of her own company, for instance, *The Fairy Doll, Amarilla, Autumn Leaves,* and so on, she is best known for her *soli* and *pas de deux,* such as *"Le Cygne," "L'Automne Bacchanale," "Les Coquettries de Colombine," "La Libellule," "Papillon," "Gavotte Pavlova,"* and *"Valse Caprice."*

Pavlova rarely ventured into choreography, her achievements being limited to a few *divertissements,* and one ballet—*Autumn Leaves.* She made no attempt to increase the vocabulary of the dance; she found it sufficient and devoted all her energies to learning to speak the language to perfection. That she succeeded, few, if any, will dispute.—From "Complete Book of Ballets," by CYRIL W. BEAUMONT. (New York: Putnam.)

Intimate Message: Washington

Reforms Are on the Way in the Rationing System . . . . . By Mary Hornaday

Senator "Cotton Ed" Smith (D) of South Carolina, has raised a voice for sudden abundance in the midst of the rationing wilderness.

"All these rationing orders," he says, "are nothing in the world but Chinese puzzles. They've got the people so restless that they don't know what to do." He said scornfully that the authorities were even taking ruffles off clothing. "Now how do they expect to win a war that way?"

Most Americans agree with Senator Smith that rationing is unpleasant. They also agree that "we ought to be kicked for being so inefficient" as not to foresee shortages in time to prevent them.

They are not all so restless as the Senator supposes nor so certain that rationing of rubber and gas is "the most horrible and irritating thing ever invented." Besides it is the law of the land and as long as it is, should be obeyed.

Rationing in the United States, is still in an experimental stage. Thus far it has been applied only to new tires, retread, tubes, automobiles, typewriters, sugar, and in the East, gasoline. Bicycle rationing is scheduled to begin sometime this month. On top of these, Leon Henderson has plans in the making for rationing of a dozen more items, supplies of which have been shortened chiefly by transportation difficulties and demands from United Nations benefiting from our lend-lease agreement with them, or by conversion of manufacturing plants to war use.

System Too Arbitrary

Government officials in Washington are generally agreed that some sort of rationing is necessary when articles dwindle or vanish from the market—as long as there is any greed in the world. Otherwise, while there is money with which to buy there will be an increasing desire to buy whatever remains. The temptation to raise prices in an effort to sell to the highest bidder will be greater than it is when goods are arbitrarily divided by Government ruling.

The great defect about most rationing now in effect is its arbitrariness. With everybody in the country getting half a pound of sugar a week, some people have more than they need; others do not have enough.

When it came to gasoline, the OPA tried to be a little less arbitrary and issued A, B, and X cards, but even these have caused many hardships to persons engaged in legitimate business. Neither the gas nor the sugar rationing systems are perfect. How then to achieve more fairness and less burden than will be imposed by a separate ration book for each specific commodity that grows short?

Economists of the Department of Commerce have some thoughts on the subject, expressed this week, without recommendation in "Domestic Commerce," a publication of the Department of Commerce that has as its front page slogan: "We may face a shortage of materials, but never a shortage of courage, ingenuity, resourcefulness."

They propose two systems, both of which would give a freedom of choice not offered in those Mr. Henderson has instituted to date.

Point Method Proposed

The first would classify all short commodities into three, four or five groups on the basis of probable scarcity. All durables using metal or machinery, for instance, would constitute the class of scarcest goods. Sugar, cocoa, woolen goods, etc., might fall in the next less scarce class. Gasoline, many foods and soap might be in the third class.

Coupons would be issued to a consumer for articles by classes. A weight or "price" in terms of points would be assigned to each commodity within a class according to its scarcity. The consumer would be free to increase his consumption of any restricted commodity only if he were willing to reduce his consumption of other commodities within the same class.

One family, for example, might be willing to give up new clothing if it could get more sugar. Another, because of differences in needs, habits or tastes, might require less sugar but more clothing. At least the individual would have the discretion to judge his own needs to some extent, instead of letting the Government do it all.

An even greater freedom of choice is allowed in the second proposed system. It would put all restricted articles in a single class and prevent excessive purchases of scarce articles by placing them at a very high "price" in points. Every individual consumer would have the right to purchase a large amount of, say, sugar or woolen goods. But if these articles were especially scarce they would carry a high "price" in points.

The consumer would have to decide for himself then if it would be worth the sacrfice of a larger bulk of low point articles, say, shoes or gasoline, to get more sugar.

Methods of administering either of these two systems have been carefully worked out and are said to be simple.

The rationing system in this country, may from "Cotton Ed" Smith's outlook be pretty full of static at present, but it isn't necessarily static from a nonimprovement point of view.

Memo on Germany:

What the Gloom-Propaganda Means . . . . . By E. S. P.

There is only one thing that can be said with certainty about Nazi propaganda: That it must never be taken at its face value, regardless of whether it is jubilant or gloomy. As J. B. McGeachy, Canadian-born news commentator at the British Broadcasting Company, told American listeners in his radio address of May 23, "Nazi lamentations about the hardships of the war, and the pessimism displayed in Germany must not deceive the United Nations." The Nazis are still a tremendously powerful nation, asserted Mr. McGeachy, and it would be extremely dangerous to believe that they have lost their fighting spirit. In the opinion of the London news analyst, the newest German propaganda fashion was born from the necessity to prepare the German people for reverses and privations to come and from the intention to arouse unwarranted optimism among the United Nations and to induce them to relax their watchfulness as well as their efforts.

Double Purposed but Complementary

It is fairly obvious that these two aims are incompatible. Either the warning to the Germans is genuine, then our optimism would be warranted. Or the warning was a mere smoke-screen, in which case it would depress the German people just as well, whereas, it would by no means be a foregone conclusion that we would fall into the trap. Dr. Goebbels is more subtle than that.

An analysis of Nazi propaganda proves that, while it always has a double aim, all right, those two aims, far from being incompatible, are complementary. And they are always the same ones, namely, to strengthen their followers and to weaken their opponents. It is plausible that the arousing of ill-founded optimism and hopes among us is in the long run tantamount to weakening our moral resistance. But how can gloomy forecasts be expected to strengthen the German morale? There is something wrong, although, on the surface, it seems logical that the Nazis want to spare their co-nationals the surprise shock of bad news. It seems logical, yet it does not fit into the Nazi pattern. For the physical as well as the psychological shock is the favorite weapon of the Nazis. From the beginning they used it against their own people. We have only to think of the Reichstag fire, the June, 1934, purge, the unexpected treaty with Russia and the equally unexpected attack on their "friend." They would not prepare their people for the coming of another cut in the food rations. They would decree it abruptly. We can, therefore, assume with a fair degree of probability that Field Marshal Göring's lamentations are neither meant to be shock-cushioners, nor are they symptoms of any predicament of Germany.

Hope That People Bounce Back Higher

The real purpose of the recent Nazi propaganda line is, indeed, to depress the German people now by grossly overstating the seriousness of the situation, only in order to make them bounce up all the higher when, after some anxious weeks, they will realize that their fears were unwarranted. In that moment a tremendous weight will be lifted from their souls. They will bounce up spiritually as if propelled by a powerful spring, and that upsurge will release just those extra forces which will be needed to lend Hitler's supreme military and industrial effort the required momentum. Here we have the Jack-in-the-box principle applied to propaganda. We may assume that Dr. Goebbels resorted to it because in the ninth year of catastrophic Nazi regime the buoyancy that is being produced in every human being has been reduced to a trickle in the Germans. It is the idea behind the gloom propaganda to dam up the trickle by putting weights and still more weights upon the people's mind. When the weights are lifted, they will feel like newly born and will be able to accomplish seemingly impossible tasks. In this way the gloom-propaganda fulfills its purpose to strengthen the Germans. By the same token it reaches the second goal to weaken the opponents. Those among us who waxed optimistic over Nazi lamentations will become all the more despondent as soon as they will realize their error. The psychological situation will then be distinctly in Hitler's favor.

Gloom-propaganda is a genuine brain-child of Dr. Joseph Paul Goebbels. It is a gigantic lie built around a small grain of truth. The truth is that conditions in Germany are not as good as Hitler would like them to be, and that the German soldiers took some beating and much suffering during the winter in Russia. The lie is that Hitler, or any of his sub-leaders, for that matter, expects conditions to get still worse or his soldiers to get stuck. He knows that neither his people nor his army could stand serious reverses. Therefore, the thought of them does not enter his mind. The whole thing is just a propaganda stunt—in a different mood or key than usual, but true to the Nazi pattern up to the dot on the i's.

To Change the Subject:

One-Horsepower Taxi . . . . . By Jessie Ash Arndt

We hadn't intended to take the ride at all. Our intention was to hurry back from lunch in a taxi—and then along came the Victoria!

We looked at each other, nodded unanimous agreement, stepped from the curb and waved. The coachman failed to see us. He was a carriage-length beyond where we stood when we resolutely called out in one voice, "TAXI." He drew the reins sharply, looked around, backed up, and in we got, inquiring the fare to our destination as we did so.

The fare? Oh, it was more, but the "atmosphere" was worth it—and the elegance.

Have you ever ridden in a Victoria? If not, then you can hardly imagine the luxury of leaning back against the cushions as the horse steps along, and surveying pedestrians in a superior manner as you pass. If you have a vestige of imagination, you will feel like the combination of a circus rider in a parade and a conquering hero moving through the streets in triumph.

There's nothing pokey about it, either. A Victoria travels. Its big, high wheels—with rubber tires, if you please—roll along with a satisfying smoothness. You remember the limousines back in the good old gasoline-and-tire days and recall how you used to think they were pretty fine, but of course that was the pre-Victoria era. Certainly no one who had once ridden in a Victoria would go back to the old-fashioned limousine.

Inevitable Schoolboys

Some schoolboys caught sight of us and shouted something after us. This enhanced the conquering-hero feeling. Adults smiled indulgently, and turned around to look after us. We looked down at them and felt so sorry they couldn't be riding, too.

Then we took time to become aware of our coachman. There he sat on that high seat in front of us just like Humpty Dumpty, only he didn't have a great fall. He stayed on with no apparent effort but I was glad, for his sake, that we weren't bumping over the cherished old cobblestones of Louisburg Square. He didn't talk to us. Indeed he didn't. Washington taxi drivers could have learned a lesson in silence from him. He tended strictly to business, flicking his long whip over the back of—Oh, and to think we hadn't thought of it before—THE HORSE!

Had he had his lunch? Did he want a drink of water? Were we too heavy a load for him? Were we making him go too fast? Would it be better if we got out and walked up the hill? Oh, dear, why did a Victoria have to make us impose on a horse this way?

Vague recollections of my childhood rose up before me. They were of rides with Uncle Charlie when we couldn't go but so far and so fast because of the horses. Oh, yes, it was all coming back now. There was always the horse to consider. Maybe the new Victoria era was not so perfect after all. Perhaps even this left something to be desired—something like a gasoline engine AND gasoline.

Approaching Our Destination

We looked ahead and I heaved a sigh of relief that our destination was in sight. We counted the blocks, there were only three and then we'd get out and only the coachman would be left. Probably he seemed just like part of the Victoria to the horse. Maybe the horse didn't mind. We hoped not. Just then a friend caught sight of us from a window above and waved. We nodded sedately and smiled with dignified reserve. One does not wave from a Victoria.

Ah, we had arrived. There was no hitching block onto which to step so we were obliged to jump down from the high, round step rather unceremoniously, our Victoria ride at an end.

I looked wistfully after the conveyance as it rolled away. Romance went with it. There we stood, two prosaic 20th Century business women returning to work.

There are now six such conveyances in Boston. Secretary and Mrs. Harold L. Ickes rode in one just the other day. If it weren't for the horses, I'd recommend them to you. If you want to try them, all right, of course. But just let your conscience be your guide, when you take a one-horse buggy ride.

Ryder-Williams Trial Unwinds Japanese Intrigue

Malicious propaganda by non-registered agents helped lull Americans into false trust.

By Sydney Greenbie
Author and Traveler specializing on Far Eastern affairs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3 — For the past three weeks I have been sitting in the District Court of Washington, D. C., listening to the Ryder-Williams foreign agents case with my mouth open at revelations I had suspected, but never dared hope would be exposed.

This trial in Washington concerned itself with two Americans, David Warren Ryder and Frederick Vincent Williams. Mr. Ryder was indicted by the United States Government for failure to register under the Foreign Agents Act as an agent of a foreign government; Mr. Williams, for not having disclosed fully the details of his agency though he had registered.

The story, which begins in this case in 1937, ties on to 20 years of Japanese propaganda in America. In all those years, many Japanese had persuaded the United States of Japan's friendly intentions. But when Japan, having taken Manchuria, proceeded to attack China proper and incidentally sank the United States ship, the Panay, America began to clamor for a boycott of Japanese goods and the end of shipping scrap iron and oil.

A number of Japanese in San Francisco, representing large Japanese corporations, put their heads together. Things looked pretty bad. American opinion had to be mollified.

So the manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Japanese Consul General, the head of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, managers of Mitsubishi and Mitsui companies, and others, formed a committee. It was to give out information to correct wrong impressions.

The literature that came out under it didn't make much of an appeal. What they needed, they said, were Americans who would write under their own names.

Mr. Ryder Appears

One of the first to present himself to the Japanese head of the committee was Mr. Ryder.

Mr. Ryder, according to the testimony of Japanese witnesses and an American woman, secretary to the Japanese Consul General, had a plan. He would organize the publicity for the Japanese. He claims that he was entirely in sympathy with the Japanese, that he only wanted to publish a magazine, Far Eastern Affairs.

Although Mr. Ryder had no subscription list, no advertisers, he issued the first edition courageously. He had a list of persons whom he called a subscription list, containing names of priests, of Senators and other notables, about 700 in all. Yet he printed thousands of copies. But, he said, the Japanese liked his magazine so much that they had ordered these thousands of "reprints" from him.

Another strange thing, brought out in the trial, was that Mr. Ryder received from the committee approximately $900 at the same time that the magazine was going to the printer. Records on the bank showed this payment. And thereafter, the same thing appeared. Mr. Ryder went to the printer, ordered the magazine set up, then asked them to hold the type and month after month, so-called reprints were run off—20,000 copies, 37,000 copies, 40,000 copies, 60,000 copies and the highest number, 80,000 copies.

Then other strange things happened. Envelopes with only Mr. Ryder's address on them, came up from the Consul General's office in San Francisco, or copies of the magazine went to the Consul's office to be addressed and mailed.

And Now, Mr. Williams

Meanwhile, another American came into the picture. There was other work the committee wanted done. There was lecturing and radio work, and organization and follow up. Mr. Williams had had connection with the Japanese, because in 1936, with permission of the Roman Catholic Archbishop, he had organized a pilgrimage of 400 Americans to the Eucharist Congress in Manila. This work had put him in the good graces of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, whose steamer had been used.

And so now Mr. Williams became the "front" man for the committee seeking to influence American public opinion.

Mr. Williams received $300 a month and his expenses. For some reason, as the prosecution brought out, most of his expense accounts were for $200 in round numbers. But, still, it was an expense account.

Now Mr. Williams was not a rich man. He needed a job very much. Yet, for reasons he made little serious effort to explain, an account was suddenly opened in the name of Frederic Vincent Williams at the Yokohama Specie Bank of San Francisco.

The arrangement was that Mr. Williams would sign checks, and they would be countersigned by Mr. Takahashi, manager of the NYK. Six, eight, or twelve blank checks would be taken over to Mr. Williams. He would sign his name. They would be taken back to the NYK or the consul's office and filled in, and, according to Mr. Williams' own testimony, he never asked whom they were for, where the money came from, and would never see them again. Nor, in fact, did he ever see his own account. He never deposited any money himself and claimed he did not know whom it came from. This went on for nearly two years. The account waxed large. Deposits ran from a few hundred to $25,000. But that never bothered Mr. Williams. He merely signed blank checks. The prosecution disclosed that $195,000 went through that account.

Cold Cash

Yet, for all this inner check-writing, when Mr. Ryder wanted to pay for the printing of his monthly magazine, Far Eastern Affairs, he would receive not a check, but cash. In fact, he was nervous about carrying so much cash. Once he paid $3,700 in cash. The bills were made out, first to the committee, then to Mr. Williams, but they were paid in cash by Mr. Ryder. But Mr. Ryder still held that he was a private publisher merely selling reprints.

Through all the testimony, brought out by the 26 witnesses, Mr. Ryder and Mr. Williams knew little of each other. They worked separately. They were constantly seen going in and out of the NYK offices, entering into the conference rooms of the Consul-General of Japan at all times. But in their defense, they insisted they did not know that any of the money come from the Consul or that any of their supporters were Japanese Government agents and semi-Government corporations.

The material for the Far East Affairs magazine was in part provided by the Japanese, they knew weeks ahead of time what the magazine would publish, but Mr. Ryder still insisted that he was merely an American exercising his right to the expression of his opinion. The point that these opinions were all bitterly anti-Chinese, the point that when Mr. Williams lectured and debated, he was always certain that Japan had no intention of conquering China, that Japan would never wage war on the United States, that everything they wrote or said always favored the Japanese—was, they claimed, just their own convictions. And Mr. Ryder was merely hoping to establish a permanent publication.

A Problem Develops

Everything would have been all right, had not the United States Government passed a law in June, 1938, making it necessary for any person acting as a foreign agent for another government to register, tell whom he was working for and what he was getting. The committee, according to testimony of Japanese and Americans alike, went into a huddle.

Should they register? If they did, they admitted, through three Japanese on the witness stand, the value of their work would be less. Mr. Ryder, still claiming he was an independent publisher, went to the committee's lawyer about it. But he decided he would write to the State Department in Washington. He did so. He said he was merely selling "reprints" and asked if he must register. He did not tell that he was being paid by the Japanese Consul, or that he had anything to do with this committee.

The reply he got was not clear, so he wrote again and asked for telegraphic advice. He did not get an answer and let things rest. But he did not disclose fully his direct connections with this Japanese committee or the Consul.

The committee decided to have Mr. Williams register for them. But in filling out the blank Mr. Williams did not tell that the money came from or through the Consul. He claims that he did not know, but witness after witness testified that he was in constant touch with the Consul.

Mr. Obana, Secretary of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, testified that he was ordered by Mr. Takahashi to sign the State Department's required blank for the committee although he knew it was false and argued against signing it. Now he is in jail for his act. He, too, testified that Mr. Williams was in close touch with the Consul. And so, through failure to make full declaration, Mr. Williams was indicted, and Mr. Ryder with him for not having registered at all.

An Awakening

Toward the end of 1940, the committee realized its work was useless, or perhaps concluded that Japan was now sufficiently supplied and prepared to strike at America. When the committee folded up, Mr. Ryder's Far Eastern Affairs stopped publication. His subscription list was still about 700, including the prominent Senators and clergy. Mr. Williams, his salary ended, did not seem to inquire further of his account at the bank, nor was his signature now needed to withdraw the balance.

However, Mr. Williams at once went to the Japanese Consul General. He asked him to get him a job as correspondent for the Japanese Times-Mail, a propaganda sheet of the Japanese Foreign Office. A month later, Mr. Williams had the job at $350 a month. His work entailed the writing of a simple monthly article. High fee that for so simple a job.

There are some other strange coincidences by way of climax. On Dec. 1, 1941, Mr. Williams wrote to Washington, asking that his registration as agent be withdrawn. Thirty days later, after the Pearl Harbor attack, he wrote again, this time he thanked God that he had severed his connections as an agent. But before this, several of the Japanese associates from this committee had slipped out of the country for Japan. How much they all knew of the forthcoming attack on Pearl Harbor remains conjecture.

Wide World

Before Pearl Harbor, Japanese on the West Coast Were Engaged in Many American Industries

1. Agriculture was one of their chief occupations. Here is a Japan-born Japanese working in a Pacific Coast cauliflower field. 2. Woman publisher of one of the oldest of the Japanese papers in America, shown with her son and her Editor. 3. Fishing was the sole industry of the Japanese-American colony on Terminal Island, in the port of Los Angeles. Only American-born Japanese were allowed to own fishing boats bigger than five tons. This shows some of the fishing boats tied up at Cannery Docks right after Pearl Harbor. 4. Many Japanese-Americans were in the flower trade in Los Angeles, growing their own flowers and selling them on the market. This is a Nisei or second generation Japanese-American wrapping flowers for delivery to the wholesaler.

By a Staff Artist

Why Serve the Concoction These Chefs Dish Out?

"Hate on the Air," by Guy Natusch, on the Editorial Page.

Architects Develop Camouflage Skills—Los Angeles Leads in Building Permits

Housing Rules Keep Industry In War Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 3—Amendments put into effect by the Federal Housing Administration for war housing will do much to keep private industry in operation "for the duration" by helping it to take part in the war effort, according to the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

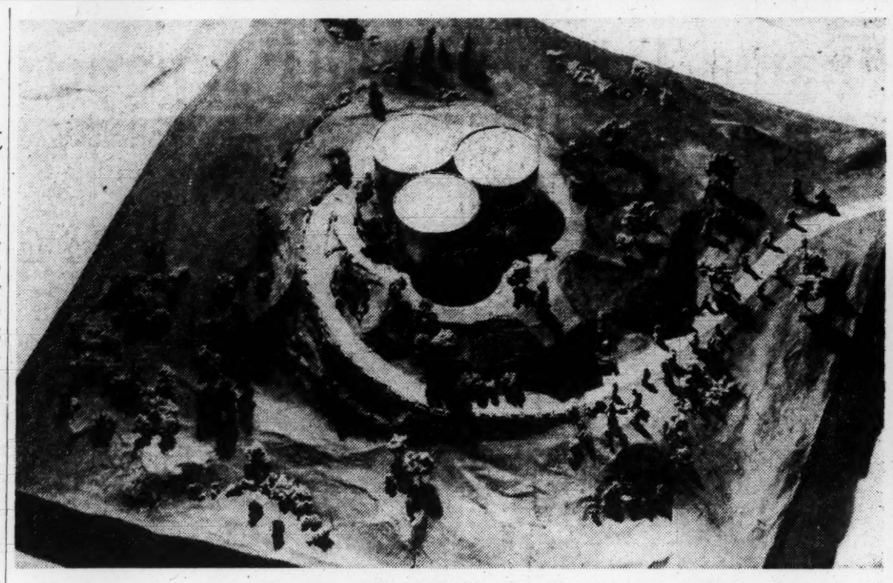
The amendments cited by the Association are as follows:

1. Increasing the mortgage insurance limit on one-family dwellings in defense areas from $4,000 to $5,400 (this makes an FHA 90 per cent mortgage available on a $6,000 house).
2. Extending the permissible mortgage term from 20 to 25 years.
3. Increasing the amount of mortgage insurance available for war housing from $300,000,000 to $800,000,000.
4. On large-scale rental housing projects, increasing the percentage which the mortgage may have to assessed value from 80 per cent to 90 per cent.

Under a limitation to this section a mortgage on a large-scale rental project, to be eligible for insurance, must not exceed the cost of the physical improvements, but it is assumed that this cost may include taxes, insurance and interest during construction and perhaps various miscellaneous changes.

The amendments open the way for more liberal administrative regulations and policies so that a more expeditious handling of mortgage insurance applications for projects whose mortgage commitment does not exceed $400,000 may be expected. Because of tightness of the material situation, the two-story, walk-up type of apartment is expected to be the type most largely used for war rental projects.

These amendments to the FHA plan of operating follow closely recommendations of the National Association for meeting the immediate need for 200,000 wartime dwelling units.



Now You See It

Here are the befores and afters of the art of deception being cultivated by the professional architect and taught today by universities for purposes of defense. The picture at the left shows water storage tanks on a hill. At the right, the tanks have been blended into the landscape in such a way that enemy bombers would scarcely recognize them as vital to the community. A "dummy" road has been built and emphasized to the left of the hill while the real road is barely discernible.

Now You Don't

Cuts in Rent Put in Effect In Wide Area

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—This is rent reduction week for thousands of residents in 20 population centers.

The Government, through the Office of Price Administration, has ordered the reductions into effect in areas in which some 9,000,000 persons live. There were no exact figures available on how many tenants are getting cuts in rentals, but it was regarded as certain that in the near future similar procedure would be ordered for nearly 400 "defense-rental" areas now designated.

Under the order effective this week rent prices had to be cut back in 14 areas to levels prevailing on April 1, 1941; in four others the rents of Jan. 1, 1941 are back; and in Cleveland and Wichita, Kan., the rates must be reduced to those of July 1, 1941.

Price Administrator Leon Henderson explained the system thus: "No tenant is to pay more rent for his present living quarters than the rent charged on the maximum-rent date if his present quarters have not undergone substantial alteration or change since that date."

The areas with the Jan. 1, 1941, maximum are: Columbus, Ga.; South Bend, Ind.; Burlington, Iowa, and San Diego, Calif.

Those with the April 1, 1941, date are: Bridgeport, Conn.; Hartford-New Britain, Conn.; Waterbury, Conn.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Birmingham, Ala.; Mobile, Ala.; Wilmington, N. C.; Hampton Roads, Va.; Detroit; Akron, Ohio; Canton, Ohio; Ravenna, Ohio; Youngstown-Warren, Ohio, and Puget Sound, Wash.

Camouflage Becomes a Fine Art in War Effort

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 3—Under the spur of a war emergency the architect is becoming a sleight-of-hand performer.

Military heads are asking him to "about face" from his usual technique of bringing into bold relief the vital elements of a plan, for the purpose of concealing or camouflaging every element that would give the object away to enemy bombers.

Thus, architectural students at Syracuse University here are reaping a new experience in the practice of "legerdemain" or the art of concealment, but it's not easy. The whole scheme of treatment in a building and its landscaping in the past has had a single aim . . . revelation. Which means that designers of all new projects must adopt possible concealment as a basic factor in their work.

To make a gasoline tank look like a humble worker's cottage or give the industrial plant the appearance of a grade school with play areas and a false street . . . that is camouflage.

Similarly, a large industrial plant in a factory district is treated by skilful hands to look for all the world like a congested slum district with its beehives of busy tenements.

At Syracuse University, each student has built a scale model of an assigned bombing objective such as a factory, army concentration center, storage tank area, small harbor, communications center or a reservoir. Aerial photographs were taken of the models which were then attacked by the students for the purpose of concealing what they had created from the air.

One model depicting large water storage tanks in Syracuse brought close to home the possibilities of camouflage to the students. As camouflage the three model tanks were painted out and their sides nearest the stony outcrops on the wooded knoll on which the tanks were located were made to resemble a stony cliff by using of fiber board. Netting supported by scaffolding conceals the tank tops. The netting which is colored and fitted with colored fabric is also used to blend in with the sloping sides of the hill. False trees and real shrubs are additional camouflage devices.

Concealment was completed by painting out the curving road leading to the reservoir and introducing a false road descending on the far side of the hill.

Typical methods of concealment employed by the architecture students to camouflage their models were further illustrated by their treatment of an Army induction center which consisted of a group of buildings in a wooded section that attracted attention from the air by light colors, shadow patterns and curving roadways. Walls and roofs of this model were painted in an irregular, mottled design while transplanted trees and shapes of fiber board were used to break up the straight lines and regular shadows of the buildings.

All of the buildings were not painted out, however, but a group of three was left to simulate a farm consisting of house, shed, and barn, a false silo being attached to the latter to complete the deception.

Netting filled with colored fabrics and draped from roofs is used to screen the large barracks and recreation hall. As in the case of the reservoir, the central road was painted out, but a drive was left visible which appeared to serve the group of farm buildings.

May War Housing Half All World War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, June 3

Construction contracts let for war housing by the Federal Housing Administration during the month of May were equal to more than one-half of the total war housing provided in World War I, according to the Federal Public Housing Authority today. On that basis, the government is now building houses in two months equivalent to all the housing put up in 18 months of the first World War.

In the previous month of April, the last in which the figures were broken down to date, contracts were let for 17,656 family dwellings, dormitory space for 3,640 persons and 650 trailers. Provisions have now been made for about 1,050 war housing projects containing 392,717 homes. Of this total, 427 projects or 114,892 homes are completed.

Dallas Gets 'Last' Skyscraper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—An American flag fluttered proudly 36 stories above Main Street here, heralding completion of steel work on what probably will be the last skyscraper to be built in the United States for the duration.

A spokesman for the War Production Board recently said Dallas' Mercantile Bank Building undoubtedly will be the final construction of this type during wartime, and he emphasized that it could not have been built had not the steel been fabricated months ago.

Steel and public opinion, in fact, have been two important factors in this wartime construction job.

As the framework began to reach sizable proportions near the end of February, passersby stopped to watch the big girders swing into place and to wonder how many tanks could be made from that mass of steel. Their wonderings grew into mutterings. Why should the bank be allowed to put up a 36-story building when we needed the steel for tanks and guns?

Quickly the bank responded with full page paid advertisements in Dallas newspapers explaining that much of the steel had been fabricated as early as 1940; that several thousand tons were in warehouses months before Pearl Harbor; that the bank had offered to relinquish this steel but that the WPB had said to go ahead.

These statements did much to reassure those who doubted the wisdom of completing the building. It was also announced that many substitutes were being used; that the building would have no metal lath, no copper-finished hardware, and no magnesium pipe coverings.

Then, too, it was understood that the Federal government had taken leases on several floors of the building. The need for space for government agencies was emphasized when the Federal authorities requisitioned all office space in the 12-story Fidelity Building here.

This building, which already housed several agencies, will take care of many permanent government offices, as well as wartime agencies, such as the OEM and OPA.

Now that they are assured that construction of the Mercantile building won't hinder the war effort, Dallas citizens can look with pride at the newest and tallest addition to their famous skyline.

Designed by Walter W. Ahlschlager, Chicago architect, the 36-story structure follows the modern set-back trend. It was 30 main stories, two basements and five floors in a comparatively small tower or penthouse. Its cost was estimated at $1,803,000 in the building permit.

Los Angeles Leads Country In Value of Building Permits

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, June 3—With the help of wartime priorities and limitations on huge private building ventures, this city has snatched the national leadership away from New York in the value of building permits issued for the first four months of 1942.

Not only that, but according to Dun and Bradstreet, building statistics, Detroit has forced New York into third place in the building standing due to the immense concentration of war industries in the Michigan military outpost.

Even Detroit's permit valuation of $25,689,764 for the year through May 1 fell considerably short of Los Angeles's $30,073,469. New York stood third with $24,798,166 invested in new construction.

Linked to War Effort

In this respect, Southern California's extensive real estate business and home-building industry have to a degree meshed right into the expanding war effort, and are doing surprisingly well at it. Some unoptimistic speculations as to the future which were current a few months ago have apparently completely missed their marks.

The shift in standings in permit valuations around the nation has been caused in large part, there is no doubt, by war priorities and resultant building restrictions. New York's customary lead in permit valuations is based on great building projects, most of which have now been deferred; and much of the current building of defense workers' homes in the Los Angeles area reaches too low a bracket to fit Chicago's building requirements, for instance.

The Los Angeles area is beginning a general stock-taking of its housing needs and prospects, under sponsorship of a regional homes registration commission representing the city and the county, and financed by both units of Government. The commission's agents will conduct a survey and report details of housing facilities, home building quarters available for rent, and rentals paid by war workers, it is said.

Population Shifts

Possible population shifts, due to tightening of transportation facilities, must be considered in any long-range study of housing needs. There is already some slight evidence of this, but not enough to establish the lines of any probable trends.

The great gain in population experienced by Los Angeles County and most other urban sections of Southern California since the lend-lease program so greatly stimulated war manufacturing, has had a rough measuring-stick applied to it in the sugar rationing procedure. More sugar ration applications have been received within the County than the population totaled when the Federal census was taken in 1940.

Since the list of applicants does not include men in the armed services, persons in institutions, or those who failed to register for various reasons, it is estimated that 9 per cent are missing from the lists. This 9 per cent, added to the census figure, would give Los Angeles County a current population of 3,187,284, up from 2,785,643. Because Los Angeles, almost since its founding, has regarded a growing population figure as desirable, this estimated addition is hailed as a definite step in metropolitan progress.

In spite of some restraints placed upon the real estate market by the war effort and its priorities, that business continues to be a popular field of endeavor. Clarence Urban, State Real Estate Commissioner, reports that although there is evidence that some licenses have been canceled because the holders have entered military service and the various defense industries, the number is small in comparison with the total number of licenses issued. Approximately 33,000 licenses have been issued in the State for this fiscal year.

In a recent week in the broad Los Angeles area construction was started on 215 dwellings under Federal Housing Administration inspection, and in the same period 400 new applications were received for FHA insurance of home mortgages. This construction of dwellings is exclusively in the "defense" or low-price range, but it means to the real estate men sales of lots and, in some cases, vacated older houses for the sales or rental markets.

Application of several measuring sticks usually used to gauge business at the year's end, applied to business as it is today, indicate to one expert in close touch with realtors throughout the State that their business, while "not too brisk, is also not too slack for comfort."

Patman Bill Threat to Realty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 3—Owners of commercial real estate face a threat to their property which seems so serious that it might even be termed partial confiscation of capital if the proposed Patman bill should become law, Frederick P. Champ, president of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, declared today in a statement to his organization members.

The bill, sponsored by Representative Wright Patman of Texas, provides that anyone whose principal business is in articles or commodities coming under the Government's rationing system can institute legal proceedings to be fully relieved of his liabilities under a lease and partially relieved under a mortgage or trust deed.

"The bill, in effect, says that anyone so affected has the right to seek to be relieved of one of the principal items in his operating expenses—his rent, or, if his property is mortgaged, his principal payments. Thus his obligation is shifted to the property owner. Because war has brought rationing, it is proposed to make the property owner assume one of the principal burdens resulting from it while relieving the renter or the mortgagor of his obligations. Not many suggestions made in the past 10 years, it would appear, so flagrantly violate the sacredness of a mutual contract," Mr. Champ said.

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Business and Industry

Standard Oil Given Big Vote Of Confidence

FLEMINGTON, N. J. (AP) — Stockholders of the $2,000,000,000 Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) gave their management an overwhelming vote of confidence at the company's annual meeting after a small but vociferous group of share owners sharply questioned the company's relations with I. G. Farbenindustrie, the German chemical combine.

Contracts with the German cartel and Standard's alleged failure to supply adequate information to the Government regarding synthetic rubber had been the subject of charges made by Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General.

Company officials brought out that all the pre-war agreements with the German concern had been terminated and a consent decree dissolving the contracts agreed to because they felt an attempt to obtain vindication would take time better spent producing war materials.

The resolution of confidence in the management came from stooped, gray-haired James W. Gerard, who was U. S. Ambassador to Germany at the outbreak of the world war.

Resolution Approved

It came at a time when interest in the company's controversy with the Government was comparable to that aroused 30 years ago when a federal anti-trust suit brought about a Supreme Court decree dissolving the old Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. This has been called the progenitor of the various Standard Oil Companies now operating.

In a firm, clear voice that stilled the crowded room, Mr. Gerard likened the company's position to that of the Biblical scapegoat that was turned out in the wilderness.

"I leave it to you," he said, "who is the goat in this case."

The resolution brought a roar of approval but there were three unidentified voices which said nay.

It was Standard's fifth annual meeting at Flemington, a small community about 50 miles from New York, chosen in an economy move, it was understood.

The meeting had the largest attendance in the company's history, old-timers said; some 500 stockholders crowded into the second story auditorium of the Grande View Grange.

Including the Rockfeller interests—which company president W. S. Farish said supported the management—67½ per cent of the stock was represented in person or by proxy, a total of nearly 19,000,000 shares.

Farish Makes Avowal

Philip Blumenthal, representing Mrs. Elizabeth K. Dooling of New York, who owns 206 shares of Standard Oil stock, arose to declare that Mrs. Dooling had been disturbed by the recent disclosures about the company and the German trust.

Mrs. Dooling, he said to President Farish, wanted to know whether the proposed directors had received any pecuniary return from the German trust, in order that she might make an intelligent vote.

Mr. Blumenthal suggested the directors make a statement under oath regarding any monetary returns received from the German trust.

William Ross of Brooklyn leaped to his feet and cried that the request was a direct insult to the president and other officers of Standard Oil.

"I agree it is an insult," Mr. Farish said, "but we have to get used to insults."

Voluntarily, Mr. Farish told the suddenly quiet audience: "I swear under oath that I have never received any compensation or recompense from any other interests whatsoever, including the Germans."

W. C. Teagle, Standard Oil's chairman, raising his right hand arose and declared: "I have never received any sum from the I. G. Farbenindustrie except directors fees of $75 for attending three meetings."

Other executives present, Orville Harden, F. A. Howard, and F. W. Abrams, made similar statements. Each was followed by applause from the stockholders.

Australia to Benefit From Higher Wool Price

SYDNEY, Australia—Commerce Minister William Scully said that the 15 per cent increase which Britain will pay for Australia's wool clip will mean an additional income of £9,000,000 ($31,000,000) a year.

The increase, announced recently, is expected to enable many medium and small wool growers who have been faced with financial difficulties to maintain their properties and products.

Mr. Scully said he was convinced the original price was inadequate because of a steep rise in production costs.

Mahogany Importation Eased

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has announced that shipping space certificates would no longer be necessary for mahogany logs imported from Mexico and Central America. The action, WPB officials said, was expected to facilitate importation of this important wood, which is used principally in making plywood for military aircraft and boats.

Promoted

Greystone-Stoller

Herman W. Steinkraus

Elected President of Bridgeport Brass Co. succeeding Ralph E. Day, resigned. Mr. Steinkraus formerly was vice-president and general manager of the company. Both Mr. Day and Mr. Steinkraus will continue as directors of the company.

Alien Property Custodian Seizes Junkers Patents

WASHINGTON (AP) — Valuable patents covering cargo-hauling airplanes, held by the Junkers' Company of Germany, were seized in a group of 600 German and Italian-owned patents, many of which were said to be of immediate importance to the war effort."

The seizures were announced by Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian, who said the processes and equipment covered by the patents would be made available to American industry.

Early attention was paid to the cargo plane patents at the instigation of the Army. The Government now is investigating the feasibility of large, long-range freight-hauling planes to transport weapons and materials to war zones.

Besides more than 100 Junkers patents covering aircraft designs and instruments, the seizures included patents held by Arado, another German producer of military craft; patents owned by Robert Bosch of Germany covering electrical equipment in the ignition field, and German-held patents relating to the electron microscope, of high scientific importance.

Other patents covered radio, television, and aircraft instruments.

About 3,000 patents already have been taken over by Mr. Crowley. Earlier acquisitions included synthetic rubber and magnesium processes.

War Frauds Bureau Has Active Function

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1 (AP)—Tom C. Clark, chief of the newly formed War Frauds Bureau, said the agency would put to use the machinery of the Justice Department's anti-trust division in investigating and prosecuting its cases.

Mr. Clark is here to close the anti-trust division's western regional headquarters, of which he formerly was in charge.

The work of the War Frauds Bureau will be aimed primarily at suppressing collusive bidding on government contracts, substitution of inferior materials in filling war orders, labor racketeering and violation of rationing rules.

Mr. Clark defined labor racketeering specifically as the "kickback business of job-selling."

Farm Cash Income Has Big Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cash income from farm marketings in April totaled $973,000,000 compared with $901,000,000 in March and $665,000,000 in April of last year, the Agriculture Department reported.

Income from livestock increased from $641,000,000 in March to $710,000,000 in April, while income from crops rose from $260,000,00 to $263,000,000 in the two months.

Machine Converts Waste Wood Into Needed Fuel

SEATTLE (AP) — University of Washington chemical engineers are putting the finishing touches on a machine that converts waste wood into shiny black briquets suitable as a fuel for smelting iron or steel or as a substitute for coal.

Two graduate students in chemical engineering, Lyle Pollock and Donald Myers, have perfected this simple and inexpensive process by which they hope the dead trees, branches and slashings left in Washington woods after logging activities may soon be stoking the furnaces of war industries.

Prof. W. F. Beuschlein, who aided the boys in their research, explained that the wood is ground into chips and placed in a rotary drier which removes the water and heats the wood until it ignites. The flaming material is dropped into a retort where, lacking air, it turns to charcoal.

Tar is used as a binder when the charcoal is molded into briquets. The finished product is a hard, clean, high grade fuel.

The Washington State planning council financed the research.

Federal Officials Show Anxiety Over Growing Copper Shortage

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3 — A growing shortage of copper, the extent of which is cloaked by censorship, is causing increasing anxiety to high military, Naval and War Production officials here.

The shortage is primarily due to retarded domestic production rather than to failure to receive imports blocked by war, as in the case of rubber.

So grave is the situation that the next few months may bring curtailment of the small calibre ammunition program for the United States troops and America's allies. Already the copper shortage, combined with that in iron and steel, has brought practical cessation of all private domestic housing construction over the nation save that Federally authorized.

Censorship Hides Situation

Economic factors and a behind-the-scenes controversy over the Government's 12-cents-a-pound price for newly mined copper are blamed in some quarters for the failure to speed up production of copper, which is plentiful in the United States.

Because of the censorship, figures on the shortage, as well as the current monthly production of copper, cannot be published. Some officials deplore the secrecy, declaring that the full facts are needed to rouse public realization of the situation and to force increased production and salvage scrap copper.

Donald M. Nelson, head of WPB, has increasingly emphasized the copper shortage.

At a press conference on May 22, he declared that copper is now more valuable than gold.

On May 28, Mr. Nelson appeared before the joint silver committee of Congress to ask that 100,000 tons of monetary silver, used as reserves against paper money, be added to the 40,000 tons of free silver, already authorized to replace copper in industry. Mr. Nelson gave figures for the 1942 and 1943 copper shortage but withheld them from the record. The relative shortage next year, disclosed by these figures, is about twice as big as this year's.

Monthly figures of copper production, heretofore made public, are being withheld. The theory is that this is military information.

Copper In Civilian Use

Officials who desire to make the facts public declare that for the past six months of war, remnants of copper still held by dealers have been going into weather-stripping, gutters and other household uses, which should have been seized by the Government. They seek a wider public knowledge of the situation. Under circumstances now foreseeable, copper and brass now in private use may be taken by the Government.

On Oct. 14, 1941, two months before Pearl Harbor, Mr. Nelson, then head of SPAB, said the maximum estimate of copper available in 1942 was 1,800,000 tons. Military requirements would be "at least" 1,000,000 tons, and copper for essential power, transportation and communication systems would take an additional 550,000 tons, he said, "if our economy is not to collapse utterly." That left only 250,000 tons to meet the "normal" uses of copper outside of transportation, communication and defense manufacturing, which run to 1,000,000 tons.

Mr. Nelson said that "bad as they are," these figures do not "make any allowance for the copper we should need if we got into a shooting war; they do not allow for any possible expansion of our Army."

Since Mr. Nelson made his grave forecast the "shooting war" has started, and the Army is in process of expansion. Demand for war copper has jumped. But domestic copper production has remained retarded and until recently, it is charged, copper on hand has continued to go into home conduits, weather-stripping, gutters and flashing, and no determined governmental campaign to salvage copper on a nation-wide basis has been organized.

Justifies Secrecy

At a press conference today William L. Batt, chairman of WPB's requirements committee, said that he could foresee slowing down of ammunition lines "for lack of copper and brass."

Mr. Batt justified secrecy on shortage statistics on the ground that copper goes primarily into small arms ammunition, and publication of figures would reveal the size of the program. Over 98 per cent of present domestic copper production comes from 15 mines, he said.

The Justice Department has figures indicating the close control of copper output, dominated by the "big 3," Kennecott, Anaconda and Phelps Dodge. In 1920 they produced 25 per cent of total domestic output: in 1930, 40 per cent; in 1940 about 80 per cent; at the present time 90 per cent, and with current production programs they will soon have 95 per cent.

The "big three" have been accused of holding back maximum production from richest veins to avoid excess profits taxes, or to get higher prices.

On the other hand, engineers point out that 1 per cent copper ore is being mined, and that to increase output by one ton of copper an additional 99 tons of waste must be handled.

At his press conference today Mr. Batt first called the copper situation "desperate" and then withdrew the word explaining that he would never admit that any shortage had reached that category. All is being done to speed production that can be done. He declared.

"The government is spending in excess of $190,000,000 for copper development," Batt stid, "and private capital has supplied some $40,000,000 more."

Statistics from qualified sources place maximum annual production of copper at 2,000,000 tons a year, to be reached in 1942 of which 1,100,000 will come from U. S. mines; 650,000 from Canada and South America; and 250,000 from secondary scrap and salvage.

Chilean production of copper, which is now feeling the interference of U-boats, is owned 100 per cent by the "Big 2" Anaconda and Kennicott.

All Eligible for War Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Everyone in the country will be eligible to obtain war-damage insurance, covering physical loss of real and personal property which may result from enemy attack or action of American forces in resisting enemy attack, according to Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce.

War Damage Corp. policies will not cover deeds, evidences of debt, securities, money and bills. However, those who own jewelry, furs, precious and semi-precious stones, statuary, paintings, pictures, etchings, antiques, stamp and coin collections, manuscripts and the like will be protected in individual policies up to $10,000, with a $5,000 limit for any one article.

Cost Is Cheap

Coverage will run as low as five cents on each $100 of insurance for growing crops, applicable to the East and West coasts and the Middle West, with higher premiums for dwellings, farm buildings, churches, hospitals, public buildings, apartment houses, manufacturing plants, wharves, bridges, ferries, commercial and other boats and many other real and personal property items.

Thousands of agents, under plans worked out with the insurance industry, are eligible to write policies and collect premiums. The agents will be paid 8½ per cent of premiums collected to cover their costs and overhead, with a minimum of 50 cents a policy, and a maximum of $700. The agents and brokers will be paid a commission of 5 per cent of premiums collected, with a minimum of $1 a policy, and a maximum of $1,000.

"It will be necessary for everyone who wants protection against attacks to make his application as soon as the necessary blanks are available," Mr. Jones stated, "because the blanket protection now in force will expire, by law, June 30."

Anyone wanting protection, declared Secretary Jones, should see his local fire insurance agent or broker. The necessary manual of rates, rules and regulations and application blanks are now being printed and will be in the hands of agents throughout the United States on or about June 20.

Eligible Areas

The corporation will not write policies covering blackout, sabotage, capture, seizure, pillage, looting, use and occupancy, rent, rental value or other indirect loss or consequential damage, although the Government offers protection for personal and property loss, resulting either from enemy attack or from the action of defending troops.

All residents of the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and the Canal Zone are eligible to obtain coverage. Other sections may be covered in the future.

On farm buildings, dwellings, rural and urban, including their contents, the established rate is 10 cents on each $100 of coverage. No co-insurance will be required on farm buildings and dwellings, but on all other property a 50 per cent co-insurance clause will be required with fixed credits from the established rates for co-insurance above 50 per cent.

New Government Insurance Rates

	Per $100 of Insurance		
	On Fire-Resistive Construction	On Ordinary Construction	On Non-Classified
Urban and rural dwellings, farm buildings—all including contents	.....	10 cents	.....
Churches, hospitals, public buildings	10 cents	15 cents	.....
Apartments, Office buildings, warehouses	15 cents	20 cents	.....
Manufacturing plants, wharves, bridges	20 cents	30 cents	.....
Railroads and public utilities	.....	.....	30 cents
Rolling stock	.....	.....	25 cents
Roadbeds and trackage	.....	.....	10 cents
Floaters for movable property (with 100 per cent co-insurance mandatory)	.....	.....	25 cents
Property in transit	.....	.....	3 cents
Vessels under construction	25 cents	37½ cents	.....
Vessels devoted to storage or industrial use	50 cents	75 cents	.....
Ferries, commercial hulls, storage cargo, pleasure craft	50 cents	75 cents	.....
Pleasure watercraft and pleasure aircraft (when not used)	.....	.....	25 cents
Growing crops	.....	.....	5 cents

Note: No co-insurance will be required on farm buildings and dwellings, but on all other property, a 50 per cent co-insurance clause will be required, with fixed credits from the established rates for co-insurance above 50 per cent.

WPB Takes Control Over All Imports

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP) — The War Production Board last night announced it would take control on July 2 over all imports into the United States, compelling foreign vessels to give preference to war essential cargoes rather than shipments transported primarily for profit.

Among civilian commodities classed as least essential imports, which would be affected by the action, were coffee, cocoa, bananas, and beef.

WPB spokesmen said the action taken in a complete revision of previous imports control orders, would establish a priority system on shipping space for imports through control of purchasers in this country.

Three Groups Are Listed

Heretofore, controls have been exercised by the War Shipping Administration through the Maritime Pool of the United Nations. However, some countries, notably in the Western Hemisphere—Argentina and Chile—have not entered the pools and this government could not control their ships.

Commodities for import are listed in three groups with strategic materials first, essential civilian commodities second, and items of least importance third.

No person, except Government agencies, may import items on any of the three lists without first obtaining specific permission from the WPB. The board will be guided in granting permission by the relative importance of the goods involved.

After arrival in this country, items on List 1 may be sold only to Government agencies, or to others upon specific WPB authority. This is substantially the present method of handling these imports.

Items on Second List

Items on the second list may be sold without restriction, in so far as the import order is concerned. Their domestic uses are controlled by other WPB orders except where control is not considered necessary.

Imports may continue to be made on existing contracts for strategic and essential civilian commodities, but contracts for articles classed as least essential will not be allowed to stand; specific authorization for these imports must be obtained for all items in the third group, regardless of existing contracts.

The items on List 3 include certain animal and vegetable fats, canned and corned beef, pickled or cured beef and veal, chicle, cocoa or cacao beans, coffee, raw cotton and cotton waste, butter, cheese, eggs, condensed milk, certain fabrics and fibers, bananas, grapes, melons, peaches, pears, corn, rye, certain grain preparations, horsehides, iodine and nitrates.

Steel Employment Sets High Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Steel industry employment set a new record in April at 654,000 workers, the American Iron and Steel Institute reported. The previous peak was 653,000 in March. In April of 1941, the total was 621,000.

Pay rolls also increased sharply to $118,568,000 in April compared with $116,998,000 in March and $118,557,000 in April a year ago.

Wage-earning employees earned an average of 100.4 cents an hour in April working 39.7 hours a week, compared with 100.1 cents and 38.1 hours in March, and 97.4 cents and 39.4 hours in April, 1941.

Crude Oil Output Up in Last Week

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—United States crude oil production increased 283,475 barrels daily in the week ended May 30 to a total of 3,903,300 barrels daily, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Texas production gained 346,500 barrels daily to 1,549,800; East Texas, 124,400 to 495,000; Michigan 2,300 to 64,400; Kansas, 250 to 256,500; Eastern fields, 900 to 120,100, and the Rocky Mountain States, 1,865 to 126,890.

Illinois production declined 8,455 barrels daily to 287,290; Louisiana, 10,525 to 294,700; California, 44,300 to 587,750, and Oklahoma, 3,000 to 383,250.

Conservation Coal Truck Deliveries Recommended

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National War Council of the retail solid fuels industry has recommended that retail coal dealers deliver no less than one ton on one truck trip to conserve trucks and tires.

At the same time the federal office of solid fuels co-ordination reported that, under impetus of the government's "buy coal now" campaign, the stocks of soft coal held by consumers and dealers increased by 4,611,000 tons during April, from 57,221,000 on April 1 to 61,832,000 tons on May 1.

This represented an increase from 38 to 43 days the supplies held in storage.

Utilities to Exchange Stock

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Associated Electric Company and the New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey Utilities Company have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a plan for an exchange of stock involving preferred and common shares of the Keystone Public Service Company and the bonds of the Metropolitan Edison Corporation.

Promoted by Quaker Oats Company

Upper left: John Stuart, former President of Quaker Oats Co., elected chairman of the board succeeding Henry P. Crowell who has been named honorary chairman. Upper right: R. Douglas Stuart, formerly first vice-president, will fill his brother's vacated position. Below: Walter L. Templeton, previously treasurer, is named vice-president, and his place has been filled by L. F. Watermulder.

House Committee To Meet Nights On Tax Measure

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—Chairman Robert Doughton (D), of North Carolina, has ordered night sessions of the House Ways and Means Committee in an effort to conclude discussion of the Administration's tax program which began exactly three months ago.

The first night session will be held tonight in a drive to finish this month consideration of 90-odd so-called "administrative changes" in the internal revenue code. The committee already has disposed of 15 items including a decision to make the woman, rather than the man, pay the tax on alimony.

With the committee already about $2,000,000,000 shy of the Treasury's revised goal of $8,900,000,000 in new revenue, members said there were increasing possibilities that the deficit would not be made up, even if a sales tax were approved.

Mr. Doughton said the committee probably would begin consideration in a day or two of the Treasury recommendations that excise taxes be increased to produce an additional $1,340,000,000.

Brazil Takes Over Itabira Iron Mines

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP) — President Getulio Vargas has issued a decree taking over property of the Companhia de Mineracao e Siderurgia, operators of the Victoria & Minas Railway, and the Itabira Iron Company.

The decree completed the plan, made in Washington by the United States, Great Britain and Brazil, whereby the Itabira Iron Mines in the state of Minas Geraes and its principal railway outlet become the property of the Brazilian government.

When the railway has been improved and lengthened, the government has agreed to export 1,500,000 tons of iron ore annually, half for the United States and half for Great Britain.

A superintendent has been appointed by the government to direct operations until organization of a new company which will have a capital of 200,000 contos ($10,000,000).

Power Production Well Above 1941

NEW YORK, (AP) — Continued operation of war plants on Memorial Day was reflected in the Edison Electric Institute report that 3,322,651,000 kilowatthours were produced in the week ended May 30, a less-than-seasonal decline from the previous week.

The Pacific Coast continued to lead other regions in advances from 1941 with a gain of 22.1 per cent. Other percentage increases from the like 1941 week were: New England 14.6, Mid-Atlantic 9.2, Central Industrial 12.6, West Central 10.4, Southern States 10.7 and Rocky Mountain 7.

Mississippi Becoming Big Producer of Oil

STATE COLLEGE, Miss. (AP)—With a record production of 92,000 barrels of oil daily during February, Mississippi is becoming one of the nation's larger crude petroleum producing States, says the May issue of the Business Review at Mississippi State College.

Mississippi now stands eighth among oil-producing States of the nation. The new high of 92,000 barrels daily in February represents an increase of 331 per cent over the same month of 1941. Production in 1942 continues to rise, indicating that the peak is not yet in sight.

Missouri Pacific Road

NEW YORK (AP)—The Missouri Pacific Railroad has arranged with the trustees of its Series "GG" 2½ per cent Equipment Trust Certificates to substitute available equipment as collateral for that portion of the rolling stock previously pledged but which the road was unable to produce because the War Production Board seized it.

New Plants Start Output Of Aluminum

WASHINGTON, (AP) — The government's first great aluminum expansion program bore fruit this month with the start of production by three new plants having ultimate capacity of 270,000,000 pounds a year. They are in Oregon, Washington and New York.

Sufficient aluminum to meet President Roosevelt's "blueprint for victory" goal of 185,000 planes in 1942 and 1943 is assured by the pace of the aluminum plant building program, War Production Board sources said.

Ingots turned out by the new plants were the first tangible results of total expansions expected to outstrip Axis production with an American total of 2,580,000,000 pounds annually, including Canadian imports.

The Oregon and Washington plants—sites not otherwise specified but taking electric power from the great Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River—were finished in six months, compared with normal building time of 11, WPB announced.

The New York plant was close behind, and will be followed in early June by one in Arkansas. The entire seven plant program of the first expansion, totalling 640,000,000 pounds, will be in production by August 1.

The flow of aluminum metal is expected to increase every month from now on until the early part of 1943, when the entire alumnnum capacity, as planned by WPB, will be operating at its peak," said A. H. Bunker, chief of WPB's aluminum and magnesium plants program.

All the plants in the first program were built by the government for the Aluminum Company of America, which also will operate them. They are owned by the government.

Styrene Put Under Complete Allocation Control by the WPB

WASHINGTON (AP)—Styrene, a basic raw material of synthetic rubber, has been placed under complete allocation control to insure adequate deliveries to synthetic rubber plants.

Benzene was placed by the War Production Board under identical control. In addition its use as a motor fuel, either pure or in mixture, was prohibited.

The styrene order was intended to control supplies without preventing the use of surplus styrene in the output of plastics for combs, buttons and certain types of electrical equipment. Since the chemical can not be stored, WPB said, there is no need to restrict its use at present solely to the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

Styrene now is produced by combining benzol made from coal tar with ethylene gas and then subjecting the mixture to a "cracking" process. Synthetic benzol also will be used as production is stepped up to meet demands of the rubber program.

Producers were ordered to submit monthly schedules of styrene deliveries in advance to WPB, and the schedules will be approved or revised by WPB.

The order banned delivery or acceptance of any benzene after July 1 except under specific authority of the WPB. Quantities of 50 gallons or less to one person in one month were excepted.

Lake Ore Shipments Break All Records

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lake Superior ports broke all records for iron ore shipments in May, the War Production Board announced, and gave promise of a record of bringing close to 100,000,000 tons to the steel mills this year from Minnesota and northern Michigan mines.

WPB's estimates were based on figures supplied by John Woodfill, Duluth representative of the M. A. Hanna Company. He reported that shipments to lower Lake ports in May aggregated 12,622,872 tons, bringing the season's shipments as of June 1 to a record figure of 21,204,656 tons.

Mr. Woodfill estimated that upwards of 50,000,000 tons would be shipped in June, July, August, and September, and that another 16,000,000 would go down the Lakes from Oct. 1 to the close of navigation.

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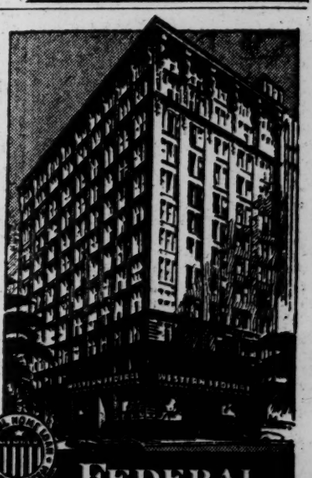

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Friday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	275,000
Previous day's sales	316,050
1942 volume to date	44,943,193
1941 volume to date	33,471,697

Market Shows Dullness And Irregularity

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—The mood of indecision persisted in today's stock market, providing few notable price changes except in specialties.

Most leaders remained within small margins of the Tuesday closings. Steels and motors were a shade lower. Rails, rubbers, aircrafts and merchandising stocks were slightly irregular and coppers steady. In the final hour advances and declines were about in balance.

Showing little animation at any time volume totaled about 275,000 shares.

Further unsettlement in corn and cotton futures was cited by brokers as a possible factor in the meagerness of buying. The more encouraging war reports registered on sentiment but not in the stock operations to any appreciable extent.

A rise of more than 4 points in Cuban American Sugar preferred to the year's high followed the company's declaration of a $50 dividend, clearing up arrears. The common stock moved up a major fraction on the announcement of a 25-cent disbursement, the first since January, 1929.

United Fruit dropped about 3½ to the lowest since 1933. Selling here was attributed to word from Washington regarding restrictions on imports, including bananas, an important product of this company.

American Airlines and Pan American Airways recorded fair gains in the late proceedings. Fractionally ahead were Goodrich, Sears Roebuck, Union Carbide, United Aircraft, Santa Fe and Westinghouse, in the lower group were American Telephone, Western Union, Bethlehem Steel, General Electric and J. C. Penney.

Some Bonds Rise

Selective recovery ruled in most sections of the bond market today.

Going into the final hour a number of rails were up fractions to a point and small advances and declines were fairly evenly balanced in other groups.

Recently depressed issues recouping a small part of the losses included New Haven 4½s, Norfolk & Western 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s, New York Central 5s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s, and Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles.—

Acting indifferently most of the time, with small changes either way, were Pacific Gas & Electric 4s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Lehigh Valley 4s, Goodrich 4½s, Rock Island general 4s, and American Telephone 3s.

U. S. Governments were selectively trading on the stock exchange, and the trend was steady over the counter.

South American loans made the best showing in the foreign department. Brazil 6½s and Uruguay adjustment 3¾s were among issues improving.

Syndicate to Offer Virginia Utility $26,000,000 Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—Virginia Public Service Corp. has awarded in open bidding a $26,000,000 bond issue and $10,500,000 in debentures to a syndicate headed by Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., Halsey, Stuart & Co., First Boston Corp., and Kidder, Peabody & Co.

The group, which included more than 90 firms, bid 105.65 for 3¾ per cent first mortgage bonds and 98.77 for 5 per cent debentures.

Both issues, it was understood, would be offered publicly Thursday, the bonds at 106.75 and the debentures at 102, subject to approval of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Proceeds will be used to redeem funded debt of the company and of a subsidiary, Virginia Public Service Engineering Co., and for other purposes.

U. S. Takes Control Western Bus Lines

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has taken control over operation of two long-distance bus lines in western states, the Burlington Transportation Company and the Interstate Transit Lines.

An order of the Office of Defense Transportation, effective June 10, affects service between Omaha and Los Angeles and between Omaha and Sioux City, Iowa.

The lines were directed to cut schedules, permit limited interchange of tickets, share certain terminal facilities, and alter their operations in other ways to conserve tires and equipment.

Each company was required to eliminate one daily round trip schedule over the routes, an action expected to result in a saving of about 232,000 bus miles a month. In addition the companies were instructed to revise their schedules to avoid duplicating departure times and to provide "reasonable frequency of service."

The order was based on a voluntary plan submitted by the two lines and has been approved by the Department of Justice to avoid conflict with anti-trust laws.

A similar order was issued late in May covering four bus lines operating between Washington, D. C., and New York City.

Flintkote Cuts Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the Flintknote Co. declared a dividend of 15 cents on the common stock, payable June 20 to holders of record June 11. In the five preceding quarters 25 cents each was paid.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Last	Net Change
19⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	1	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜	+ ⅜
48¾	42¼	Acme Stl (4)	2	42¼	42¼	4 ¾	Jun 1
7½	5½	Adams Ex.60g	8	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
20½	19	Adams-Mil (1)	2	19	19	19	— ¼
12¼	10	Addressog ½e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	4	31¼	30¾	31¼	+ ½
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	45	2¼	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Allegheny Cp	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
57⅜	31½	Alleg pf xw	6	4	4	4	
6	3½	All'gpf$30ww	3	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
17	9½	Alleg pr pf	1	10	10	10	M'y 29
22¾	16¾	Alleg L S .85e	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Ind (1)	4	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
4⅝	1181½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	130	130⅝	130	+ ½
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	7	10	10	10	
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ½e	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
6⅛	4	Allied St .30e	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
81	65½	Allied St pf 5	1	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	Jun 1
30⅛	22	Allis-CM ¼e	8	2 3/4	25½	25¾	
18¾	14¼	Alpha P C ⅓e	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y 28
18⅞	15⅝	Amal Lpf1½gg	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Apr 11
56	43	Amerada Pet 2	3	49¼	48¾	49¼	Jun 2
23⅝	19	Am A Ch 1.20	1	19½	19½	19½	Jun 2
48⅛	25¼	Am Airl 1½gg	21	35	32¾	35	+ 2⅛
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk N .30e	6	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
33	23	Am Br Sh ¼e	12	25½	24½	25½	+ ½
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	5	1⅝	1½	1½	Jun 2
65¼	46⅝	Am Can (4)	8	67½	65	67½	+ 2¾
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	161	161	161	M'y 20
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	5	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
73¾	55½	Am C-Fpf13¼e	1	59	59	59	Jun 1
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	5	16¾	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106	105	105	M'y 27
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	4	83	81½	83	+ 1¾
53⅜	37⅜	Am Colortype	3	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	+ ⅜
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
22¾	15¼	Am Cry Su 1e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
7⅛	3⅛	Am Ecaus Til	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y 28
6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y 27
19¼	16¾	Am Exp't ⅓e	5	17	16½	17	
⅝	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 2
24½	16¼	AFPS6pf .60k	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
28	18⅞	AFPS7pf .70k	3	24½	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Am & F P 2pf	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
32	25⅜	Am-H SS 1⅓e	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Jun 2
31	23⅜	Am Hide&Lea	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Jun 2
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	36	36	36	M'y 25
461¼	367⅜	Am Hm P 2.40	1	443¼	443¼	443¼	Jun 2
2	1⅛	Am Ice	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	
31	25	Am Ice pf	1	31	31	31	M'y 29
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	6	3	3	3	M'y 29
7	6	Am Inv III .80	1	6	6	6	M'y 9
10¼	6⅜	Am Locom'tive	4	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
89½	69⅜	Am Lo pf 3½k	1	68	68	68	— 1⅜
11½	9½	Am M&F .40e	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
5¼	4	Am M & Met	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jun 2
⅛	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	15⅛	APLS6pf29ak	1	20	20	20	Jun 2
22	12½	APLS5pf2.19k	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ½
47⅛	33¼	Am R&S .15e	3	43¼	41½	43¼	+ ⅛
12	9½	Am Ro M ½e	2	9½	9½	9½	— ⅜
6	3¼	Am Saf R ¼e	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jun 1
8	6¾	Am Seat (1g)	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	3	35¾	35¾	35¾	
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	135	133	133	M'y 20
34¼	29	Am Snf 1.60e	1	32⅜	32⅛	32¼	+ ½
20⅞	16½	Am Stl Fdr 1e	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	5	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
9	7½	Am Stov 1.20	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	4	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	+ ⅛
21½	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	M'y 27
1342¼	1011¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	27	1156⅛	115	1156⅛	+ 1⅛
49¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾e	1	42	42	42	+ ⅛
50¾	34⅞	Am To B 1¾e	2	43¾	43¾	43¾	
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	3	129	129	129	M'y 28
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	6	4	3⅞	4	— ⅛
27	22	Am Viscose 1e	29	26¼	25¾	26¼	+ ¼
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	112	112	112	Jun 2
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	M'y 27
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	4	4	4	Jun 2
76⅜	55⅜	Am Wool pf 2k	1	55	55	55	— 1
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	4	3½	3½	3½	
50	43½	Am Z ppf2⅓k	1	40	40	40	M'y 25
28⅝	22⅜	Anacon (1e)	18	24	23⅝	24	+ ¼
17	12⅜	Anchor H .15e	2	14½	14¼	14½	M'y 21
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ¾e	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'y 20
1¾	1	A P W Paper	6	1¾	1⅝	1¾	M'y 26
35	27⅜	Arch-D M 1e	1	30	30	30	M'y 29
111⅝	108½	Arm Del pf 7	1	109	109	109	— ¼
4⅛	2¾	Armour III	5	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
67½	51	Arm I pr pf 3k	3	53¾	53¼	53¼	
66	53	Arm I pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr 25
27	21	Armstr' C ⅓e	5	27	26⅝	26⅞	Jun 2
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (3a)	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y 22
4	2⅝	Artloom .15e	4	3¼	3¼	3⅛	Jun 1
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	3	4⅝	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	M'y 18
83	54	As DG2pf5½ak	1	54	54	54	M'y 27
26	20	Associates I 2	1	25¼	25¼	25½	Jun 1
39	27½	Atch T&SF 2e	27	33¼	32¾	33⅛	+ ⅞
70	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	7	62	61½	61⅞	
26	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	8	20½	20	20⅛	+ ½
34	17	Atl G&WI 3g	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
45½	33	At G&WI pf5g	1	35	35	35	
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .40e	7	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅜
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf 4	2	100⅓	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅜
7	6⅜	Atlas Cp ¾ae	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	2	46¾	46¾	46¾	Jun 1
7⅝	4⅜	Atlas Pw 1½e	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ 1⅜
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
2⅜	1¼	Austin Nichols	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅛	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	6	2⅞	2¾	2¾	

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14⅜	10½	Baid Loco ct	4	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	39	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	— ⅛
7½	4⅝	Balt & Ohio pf	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	Jun 2
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jun 2
9⅞	6⅜	Barber Asphalt	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅜
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5	5	5	— ¼
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	6	8½	8½	8⅜	
18⅛	12¼	Bath Ir Wk 1e	5	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
20⅝	15½	Bayuk Cig ¾ae	5	20⅜	20	20⅜	Jun 2
24½	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	22	22	22	M'y 28
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 25
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr 15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	77	77	77	+2
7⅜	6⅜	Beld-Hem .60	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Av (2e)	6	29¾	29¼	29¾	— ¼
14	9⅞	Bent Ind .40e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	47¾	48	48¾	M'y 26
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	2	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	— ¼
66⅞	49½	BethSteel 3e	9	51¾	50¼	51¼	+1
121	108⅜	Beth Stl pf 7	1	110¾	110⅜	110⅜	Jun 1
22½	18¾	Bigelow-S 1e	1	22	22	22	Jun 2
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	17	17	17	Jun 1
7⅜	5⅛	Blaw-Kn .15e	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
14½	11⅜	Bliss&Lau ¼ae	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ½
21¾	13½	Boeing Airpl	3	14	13⅝	14	+ ½
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	1	26	26	26	
17¼	13¾	Bond Str 1.60	1	14	14	14	+ ½
20⅝	18¾	Borden (.60e)	18	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ¼
24	19¾	Borg-War .40e	11	23¼	22¾	23¼	
2⅛	1⅛	Boston&Maine	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y 15
30	25	Bower R B (3)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ½
18½	15	Bridgep't Br 1	1	15	15	15	M'y 22
18¾	15¼	Briggs Mf ⅓ae	4	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅜
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	M'y 28
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	2	33½	33½	33½	Jun 2
1¼	1	Bkly & Q Tran	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y 26
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	5	1	1	1	M'y 22
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
35	28½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y 15
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal ½ae	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
6⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E .15e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
3⅜	2¼	Budd Wh ¼ae	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45e	3	12	11¾	12	M'y 27
23	16¼	Bullard Co (2)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+1
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ½
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	5	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
55½	53	Burling pf 2½	1	54½	54	54½	M'y 13
7⅞	6¼	Burr Add .30e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	4	2⅜	2¼	2¼	Jun 1
6¼	5⅛	Butler Br .60a	5	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
20¾	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun 1
8¾	6½	Byers (AM)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
12¾	10	Byron J'k ½ae	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun 2

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	2	18	17⅛	18	+1
50⅞	16½	Calif P pf 2½	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr 14
1¾	½	Callahan Z-Ld	5	⅝	½	½	Jun 2
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
15½	11⅞	Camph Wy ½ae	2	12⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
12½	⅞	Canada Dr .60	2	10⅞	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	9	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
37½	29⅞	Cannon Mi ½ae	1	25¾	25¾	29¾	— ⅜
2¼	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y 21
27¾	23½	Carpenter S¾e	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ¾
3	2¼	Carrier-G .05e	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 2
69	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	3	67¾	65½	67¾	+ 2¾
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	6	32½	32	32½	+ ⅜
21¾	15	Celanese ⅓ae	12	19⅜	19	19	
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	16	Cent Agu 1½e	2	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ¼
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y 29
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2	2	2	M'y 21
18	12½	Cen Violetta 1e	2	14¼	14⅛	14¼	— 3/8
3¼	2	Century Rib M	1			2	M'y 25
29¾	27	Cerro de P 2e	2	29	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Cert-teed Prod	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
16	15	Chain Belt ¾ae	1	16	15	16	
17	14½	Champ Pa ½e	1	14¾	14½	14½	
⅞	½	Checker Cab	6	¾	⅝	⅝	M'y 29
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	14	29⅜	29⅛	29¾	
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	90	90	90	Jun 1
4	2¾	Ches Corp	12	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
1¾	⅜	Chi & E III	2	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
5	2⅞	Abbott 1.60a	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅜
5	2⅞	Addressog ½e	1	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
23¼	13⅞	Adams-MI (1)	2	19	19	19	— ¼
131½	83¼	Chi Gr W pf	2	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
5½	4⅛	Chi Mail ⅓ag	1	4	5	4⅞	+ ⅛
17½	12⅜	Chi P Tool 1e	2	13	13	12¾	
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	M'y 28
52	50	CPT pr pf 2½	1	50	50	50	Jun 1
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 2
⅜	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	2	¼	¼	¼	M'y 28
¼	⅛	CRI & P 7pf	1	½	½	½	Jun 2
11¾	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jun 2
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'y 21
2¼	1⅜	Childs Co	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun 2
60½	43⅞	Chrysler Cp 2e	32	61	59¾	61	+ ⅞
10¼	⅞	City I&F 1.20	8	10	9½	9⅞	Jun 1
2⅝	2⅛	City Stores	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y 29
34½	29½	Clark Eq 1⅓e	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	M'y 26
29	22	Clev Gr Br ¾ae	2	24	23¾	24	Jun 2
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	3	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¾ae	14	30½	29¾	30	+ ½
79½	56½	Coca Cola 1⅓e	4	71	71	71	
63½	51½	Coca Cola A 3	1	60½	60½	60½	M'y 22
137⅜	111½	Colgate-P ½	16	133½	133½	133½	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	3	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	Jun 1
14¼	10⅜	Collins & A	6	12¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
18¼	13½	Col Fuel&I 1a	1	14	14	14	Jun 2
13⅝	8⅜	Col Br A .60e	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
13½	8¾	Col Br B .60e	4	12	12	12	+ ⅝
13¼	11⅛	Col G&E .10g	12	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	
54	32¼	Col G&E pfA 6	4	33	33	33	
6¾	5¼	Columbia Pict	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun 2
27	24	Colum Ppf2¾e	1	26	26	26	Jun 2
72	51	Colum Carb 2e	1	65	65	65	
21¼	16½	Coml Credit 3	21	21	20⅝	20⅞	
100	91¼	Coml C pf 4¼	1	93	93	93	M'y 26
26⅞	20¼	Coml Inv Tr 3	15	26⅞	26½	26¼	— ⅜
103½	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	M'y 21
93⅜	71¾	Coml Solv .30e	16	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Com'th&South	62	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
44½	23¾	Com & Sou pf	6	24½	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
23¾	17⅜	Com Edis 1.80	5	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ¼
3¾	2	Conde N .40e	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	4	15½	15½	15½	
11⅜	9⅞	Cons Cig 1⅓gg	2	10	10	10	— ¼
7⅜	4⅜	Cons Cop .10e	15	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— 1/8
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	19	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅜
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	88	87⅝	87⅝	Jun 2
⅞	⅜	Cons Film Ind	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun 2
9	/	Cons F pf 1⅓k	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y 28
6½	4⅝	Consol Oil ½	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cu pf	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
5¾	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
31	22	Consol'n-C pf	2	25	25	25	
34¾	29¾	Cont Pw pf 4½	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	M'y 28
15½	12	Container ½e	9	13¾	13	13	— ⅜
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	3	94¼	94	95⅛	+ 7⅛
27¼	21⅛	Cont Can(3ae)	9	26½	25¼	26½	+ 1⅜
8¼	6⅞	Cont D F.3½e	1	7	7	7	Jun 1
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ¼
3¾	2¾	Cont Mot ¼e	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
24	17	Cont O Del (1)	5	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅝
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel ¾ae	3	16	16	16	M'y 12
12½	8⅝	Cop'weld S .80	2	9¾	9	9	
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	M'y 20
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	7	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ½
3⅜	2½	Coty Inc .15e	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
¾	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	½	½	½	Jun 1
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	5	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun 2
16½	14¼	Crown C&S¼e	5	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
42	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	1	36½	36½	36½	+ 1⅛
11⅞	10	Crown Zel ⅔ae	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jun 2
36	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ¾
79¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Loan Banks Urged to Buy U.S. War Bonds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—There's sure to be reduced demand for mortgage loans these days, when home building is confined to defense areas and rent ceilings are expected to reduce the incentive to purchase real estate, but the building and loan association people think the answer to their problem of placing funds is simple.

"The excess of money received over the loan demand should be invested in government bonds," advises the War Policies Committee of the United States Savings and Loan League which met at Chicago recently.

Recommendations of this committee are being prepared for submission to all member institutions of the League.

Important Contribution

Associations can make no more direct or important contribution to victory than by accepting all the savings of the public offered them, and investing this money in government bonds, declares Ralph H. Cake, of Portland, Ore., the league's first vice-president and head of this committee.

"In the long run this investment may necessitate the lowering of the association's dividend rate," he continued, "but this is proper and necessary to victory. This committee feels that every association may properly invest as much as possible of its total assets in government bonds, although ordinarily associations keep only a relative small percentage of assets in government securities.

"Associations are urged to invest in Treasury 'tap' issues. These bonds are especially designed to tap the savings that come to financial institutions and that can and should be channeled to the government for the financing of the war."

Experience of British building societies is serving as a guide for the Americans, it is explained. These societies saw their lending in 1940 equal to only 15 per cent of what it had been two years before.

Building and loan associations are urged by this committee to give full support to housing programs in defense areas even if it involves taking a lower return on mortgage investments and accepting more than ordinary risks.

Pre-payments Urged

Loan pre-payments should be encouraged in support of President Roosevelt's appeal to the people to reduce indebtedness as part of the anti-inflation program, this committee advises.

"Every dollar applied to the payment of debt has the same effect as a dollar saved," the committee comments. "At a time like this, when thrift is the cornerstone of a strong national economy, penalty fees for loan prepayments (other than those refinanced elsewhere) are not in harmony with the anti-inflation program."

Figures provided by the league show that loan repayments are greatly increasing. In January, 1942, loan repayments averaged $939 per $1,000 newly loaned, while in the same month of the preceding year they were $689 per $1,000.

Stevens on Army Wool Committee

By the Associated Press

Formation of a committee to determine the extent to which wool for army fabrics can be conserved, as necessitated by any shortage, was revealed by the Army's First Corps area with the appointment of a prominent New England woolen mill executive to a committee of experts.

The Army announced that the committee has been asked to determine the extent that conservation can be effected without deviating seriously from existing standards and that the committee's findings will be used as a basis for possible modification of army specifications.

Ames Stevens of North Andover, a Lowell, Mass., mill executive, was named to the committee.

London Market Shows Firmness

LONDON, June 3 (AP)—The stock market closed firm today, continuing the buoyancy initiated upon announcement of the devastating aerial assaults on Cologne and Essen.

British funds were unchanged and foreign bonds quietly firm.

Industrials generally were slightly easier while home rails were fractionally higher. Kaffirs maintained earlier advances and diamond issues ended firm. Oil shares failed to continue early firmness.

International securities were somewhat firmer.

May Stock Transfers Lowest in 24 Years

NEW YORK (AP)—Total transfers of stocks on the New York Stock Exchange in May amounted to 7,226,637 shares, the smallest turnover since August, 1918, and compared with 7,589,297 shares in April, the Exchange announced. Sales in May, 1941, totaled 9,667,050 shares.

Sales of bonds aggregated $156,656,350, par value, the lowest since November, and compared with $174,011,150 in April. In May, last year, sales totaled $169,272,000.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 2¾s 54-51	108.28	108.28	108.28
1 3s 55-51	110.28	110.28	110.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 AbitibiP&P 5s53st	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
8 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	92⅝	92½	92¼
13 Alleghny 5s 44 Mod	81½	80⅝	81½
12 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	68	67¼	68
3 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	43½	43½	43½
45 Am & For P5s 2030	67	66½	67
3 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Ant Int 5½s 49	96½	96½	96½
13 Am & T 3s 56	107	107	107
14 Am Tobacco 3s 62	100⅛	100	100
4 Am WW&E 6s 75	95	95	95
12 Ang C Nitra deb 67	42½	42	42½
4 Arm Del 4s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 AT&SF 4s 95	109⅛	108⅞	109⅛
20 AT&SF a] 4s 95 st	89	89	89
40 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	104⅛	104	104
10 A C Line 1st 4s 52	77⅛	77	77⅛
11 A C Line cit 4s 52	65	65	65
9 A C Linet 4½s 64	59½	58½	59½
13 A C Line 5s 45	99	99	99
3 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	98¼	98¼	98¼
16 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	57½	57	57¼
23 B&O 95 st C	30	30	30
29 B&O 2000 st D	26½	26¼	26¼
2 B&O 96 st F	26½	26½	26½
14 B&O cv 60 st	19⅞	19¾	19⅞
11 B&O 4s 48	56	55¾	56
30 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	47¾	47¼	47¼
25 B&O S W 50 st	37⅞	37	37
10 BeneflndLoan 2¼s 50	98¼	98	98¼
11 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103⅝	103¼	103¼
22 Boston&Me 4½s 78 "O"	30½	30	30½
6 Boston&Me 4s 60	68	68	68
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108	108	108¼
2 Bkly Un El 1st 5s 50	100¾	100¾	100¾
6 Can Soo 4s 57	79¾	79½	79½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107	107	107
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Can Pac 5s 54	90½	90½	90½
2 Can Pac 4½s 60	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
1 Can Pac 4s perp	69½	69½	69½
1 Celanese 3s 55	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
13 Cen New Eng 4s 61	70¼	70	70
27 Cen Pac 5s 60	50⅜	50	50⅜
27 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	71½	70⅝	70⅝
5 Certain-td 5½s 48	86¾	86¾	86¾
1 C&O 4½s 92	128	128	128
1 C&O 23/4s 96 D	101	101	101
32 Chi & Alton 3s 49	17¾	17⅝	17¾
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	75	75	75
16 CB&Q 4½s 77	66½	65¾	66
10 CB&Q gen 4s 58	75	75	75
1 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	92¼	92¼	92¼
18 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	87½	87½	87½
3 Chi & E Ill inc '97	21⅞	21½	21⅞
1 Chi Gt W inc 4½s 2038	34½	34½	34½
2 Chi Gt West 4s '88	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
153 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	14½	13¾	14½
22 CMSP & P ad 5s 2000	2	2	2
72 CM & SP 4½s '89 C	4⅝	4½	4½
5 CM & SP 4½s '89 E	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
55 CM & SP gen 4s '89	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
21 Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	18	17½	17½
5 Chi & NW gen 5s '87	30½	30½	30½
11 Chi & NW 4½s '87	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 Chi & NW cv 4½s '49	1⅝	1½	1½
9 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	18¼	18¼	18¼
14 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	18¼	18¼	18¼
39 CRI & P 4s '88	21¾	21¾	21¾
10 CRI & P 4½s '88 ct	20¾	20¾	20¾
59 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛
8 Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63	106	105½	106
2 Chi Un Sta 3½s '63	100¼	100¼	100¼
23 Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	96⅜	96¼	96¼
4 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	94½	94¼	94¼
1 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	109¼	109¼	109¼
17 CCC&StL 4½s 77	45⅛	45	45
5 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	65	65	65
5 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	50¼	50¼	50¼
3 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	67⅜	66	66
2 Cleve Elec Ill 3s 70	103⅝	103¼	103¼
16 Clev Un Term 5½s 73	78	78	78
4 Clev Un Term 5s 73	66¼	66	66
1 Clev UnTerm 4½s 77C	60	60	60
23 Col&So 4½s 80	20¼	20	20
15 Columbia G 5s 52 May	89	89	89
4 Conwith Ed cv 3½s 58	108	107¾	107¾
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	105¾	105¾	105¾
15 Con Edis 3½s 56	104¾	104½	104¾
2 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	102	102	102
3 Consum Pow 3½s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Crane 2¼s 50	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
13 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝
10 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	30⅜	30½	30½
33 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	53½	53	53⅜
15 D&RG 4½s 36	15¾	15¾	15¾
66 D&RG 4s 36	15¾	15½	15¾
1 D&RG W 5s 55	3½	3½	3½
23 D&RG West 5s 78	16	15¾	16
1 Det Ed 4s 65	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Det Ed 3s 70	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	83	83	83
2 Dow Chem 2½s 50	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
3 E TenV&G cn 5s 56	99½	99½	99½
4 El Paso & SW 5s 65	65⅜	65	65
31 Erie 4½s 2015	46¼	45½	46¼
5 Erie 4s 95	90¼	90	90
1 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	105½	105½	105½
11 Firestone T&R 3s 61	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
29 Fla E Cst 5s 74	11	10⅞	11
6 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	10¼	10¼	10¼
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	95¼	95¼	95¼
10 Ga Car&Nor 5s 34	25½	25½	25½
10 Goodrich 4¼s 56	103¾	103¾	103¾
18 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	81⅜	81¼	81¼
22 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	96¼	96	96¼
20 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96	95¾	95¾
3 G Bay & W deb 6	9¼	9¼	9¼
3 Gulf&SIdn 4s 75	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
5 Hockg V 4½s 99	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛
13 Housatonic 5s 37	90	90	90
8 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	40	39½	39¾
6 Huds Co Gas 5s 49	118½	118½	118½
10 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44¾	44½	44¾
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	47	47	47
2 Ill Cen 4s 53	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
23 Ill Cen rfg 4s 53	42	41⅞	41⅞
40 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	42¾	41¾	42
27 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	45¼	45	45
31 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	40⅛	40	40⅛
9 Inland Stl 3s '61	103½	103½	103½
3 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	16	16	16
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	14¾	14¾	14¾
19 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	24½	24½	24½
1 Int Paper 6s '55	105	105	105
31 Int Paper 5s '47	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	96	96	96
10 Int T & T 4½s '52	56¼	56⅛	56¼
21 Int T & T 5s '55	57¾	57	57¾
13 KC Ft S & Mem 4s '36	42½	42	42
1 K C South 5s '50	60	60	60
1 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	102	102	102
2 Koppers Co 3½s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Kresge Found 3s '50	98¾	98¾	98¾
12 Lac Gas 5½s '53	81½	81½	81½
6 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	80½	80½	80½
2 L S & M S 3½s 97	79¾	79¾	79¾
2 Lautaro Nit inc '75	41	41	41
1 Leh & N Eng 4s '65 A	93½	93½	95½
1 Leh & N Y 4s '45	78¾	78¾	78¾
3 Leh Val N Y 4½s '50	48⅛	48	48
11 Leh Val 1st 5s 2003 st	37¾	37¼	37¼
13 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32¼	32	32
43 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29⅞	29¼	29⅜
2 Leh Val Term 5s '51	55	55	55
1 Libby McN & L 4s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Louisv & Ark 5s '69	81	81	81
2 Maine Cen 4s '45	84½	84½	84½
3 Maine Cen 4½s '60	48	48	48
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	46½	46½	46½
3 McKess & Rob 5½s 50	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
12 Mid Sprts&SNW 4s '47	24¾	24½	24½
10 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	12¼	12¼	12¼
83 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
74 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	32¼	31⅝	32
48 M-K Tex ad 5s 67	16⅜	16	16¼
23 M-K-T 4½s '78	28¾	28	28⅝
7 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	38⅛	37½	38⅜
18 M-K-T 4s '62 B	27⅞	27½	27¾
26 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	11¼	11	11¼
10 Mo Pac 5s '65	25¼	25¼	25¼
34 Mo Pac 5s '77	25½	25¼	25½
5 Mo Pac 5s '78 C	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
10 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	25¼	25¼	25¼
35 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	25½	25¼	25¼
15 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3	3	3
1 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s '38	88⅛	88½	88½
5 Mohawk & Mal 4s '01	44½	44½	44½
1 MonongahelaR3¼s'4 66	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	34¼	34¼	34¼
6 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	36	35¾	36
8 Nash Chat&StL 4s '78	63⅛	62⅞	62½
1 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104	104	104
6 Nat Distill 3½s 49	101	101	101
5 N Eng RR 4s 45	66¾	66¾	66¾
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s 80	109	109	109
3 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	107	107	107
15 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	41½	41½	41½
3 NO Tex&M 5½s56ct	39½	39½	39½
2 NO Tex&M 5sB 54ct	38	38	38
1 NYC&StL 4½s A 78	104¾	104¾	104¾
24 NYC rfg 5s 2013	48⅛	48	48
34 NYC 4½s 2013 A	44⅜	44⅛	44⅛
2 NYC cn 4s 98	48½	48½	48½
42 NYC 3½s 46	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
1 NYC 3½s 52	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
8 NYC&HR 3½s 97	72¾	72¼	72¼
1 NYC Le Sh 3½s 98	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
7 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	47½	47½	47½
1 NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	70	70	70
46 NYCh&StL 4½s 78	59½	58¾	59
3 N Y Connect 3½s 65	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 NY Dock Co 4s 51	63¼	63¼	63¼
10 NY Edis 3½s 65	107	107	107
5 NY Edis 3½s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
61 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	37¾	37	37
20 NYNH&H 4½s 67	34¼	34½	34
3 NYNH&H 4s 56	32	31⅞	32
12 NYNH&H 3½s 47	30	29⅞	30
5 NYNH&H 3½s 54	29¾	29¾	29¾
2 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	83	83	83¾
5 Norf Sou 5s cv 2014	23	23	23
1 Norf Sou 4½s 98	70	70	70
5 Norf & W 4s 96	125⅛	125¼	125¼
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047	60½	60	60½
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047C	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
20 Nor Pac 3s 2047 D	50⅛	50¼	50¼
17 Nor Pac 4s 97	70⅜	70½	70½
8 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40⅝	40½	40½
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s 48	104	104	104
9 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	96⅛	95⅞	96⅛
1 Pac G&E 3s 71	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Pac G&E 3½s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
16 Pac G&E 4s 64	112¾	112½	112½
1 Pac T&T 3½s 66C	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Para Pict 4s 58	98½	98½	98½
5 Pen Co 4s 63	100⅝	100½	100⅝
6 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	100¾	100¼	100¾
3 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
10 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101½	101⅜	101⅜
34 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	86⅞	86⅝	86⅝
1 Pen RR 4½s 74 E	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Pen RR 3½s 70	89½	89½	89½
33 Pen RR 3½s 52	86⅜	86¼	86¼
1 Peoria & East 4s 60	40¾	40¾	40¾
5 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	4½	4½	4½
6 Pere Marq 5s 56	66¼	66¼	66¼
7 Pere Marq 4½s 80	57¼	57¼	57¼
1 PhilBal&W 4½s 81D	107¼	107¼	107¼
11 Phila Co 4½s 61	94½	94	94

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
1 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
16 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	28¼	28	28
2 Phillips Pet2½s 51	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 PCC¾SL 5s 70A	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 PCC&StL 4½s 77	100¼	100	100
2 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s 52	97⅛	97	97
2 Ptts&WVa 4½s 58A	57	57	57
8 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	82¾	82¾	82¾
8 Prov Sec 4s 57	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1 Readg 4½s 97A	75	75	75
1 Readg 4½s 97B	75	75	75
3 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	74½	74½	74½
4 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Republic Steel 4½s 56	101¾	101⅝	101¾
15 Rio Gr West 1st4s30	47	46¾	47
7 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	22	22	22
1 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
2 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	94½	94½	94½
1 St J & G Isl 4s 47	106	106	106
1 St L & Adir 5s 96	55	55	55
1 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	71½	71½	71½
1 StLPub Svc 5s 59	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
2 StLRM&Pac 5s 55 st	62	62	62
20 St L S F 5s 50 B	13	13	13
2 StLSF 5s 50 ct	12½	12½	12½
221 St L S F 4½s 78	14¾	14¼	14¾
22 StLSF4½s,78ct st	14¼	13¾	14¼
17 St L S F 4s 50 A	12½	12¼	12⅜
5 St L SW 5s 52	43	43	43
5 St L SC 1st 4s 89	77	77	77
1 SA&A Pass 4s 43	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Schenley Distill 4s 52	102	102	102
15 Seab A L cn 6s 45	8¼	8¼	8¼
7 Sea A L 4s 45 ct	7¼	7	7¼
2 Sea A L 4s 50 st	13½	13½	13½
10 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	6¼	6¼	6¼
10 Shell Un 2½s 54	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
10 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105	105	105
5 So Col Pow 6s 47	102⅝	102½	102½
21 So Pac 4½s 68	29¾	29¾	29¾
82 Sou Pac 4½s 81	47⅞	47½	47½
64 So Pac 4½s 69	48	47½	47½
24 So Pac rfg 4s 55	63⅜	63	63⅜
14 So Pac cit 4s 49	56½	56	56¼
4 So Pac 3½s 46	89¼	89¼	89¼
31 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	50⅜	50	50
10 South Ry 6½s 56	88¾	88½	88½
10 South Ry gen 6s 56	84¾	84½	84½
1 South Ry cn 5s 94	89¾	89¾	89¾
8 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	103⅞	103¾	103¾
3 T RR A Oil 4½s 53	109	109¾	109¾
4 Texark&FtSm5½s50	87	87	87
16 Tex Corp 3s 65	104½	104¼	104¼
5 Tex Corp 3s 59	105	105	105
10 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	60⅜	60⅛	60⅜
1 Tex & Pac 5s 79C	61	61	61
1 Tex&Pac 5s 80D	61	61	61
1 Tex&Pac 5s 80Dreg	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 Third Ave 4s 60	52½	52½	52½
12 Un El Mo 3¾s 71	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
7 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109¾	109¾	109¾
7 Un Pac 3½s 80	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	77¾	77	77¾
28 Unit Drug 5s 53	93¾	93⅝	93⅝
2 Utah P & L 5s 44	96¾	96¾	96¾
10 Wabash 1st 5s 39	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
18 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	85¼	85	85¼
50 North Wabash 5s '76 asd	24½	24½	24½
2 Wabash 4½s '78	23½	23½	23½
1 Wabash 4¼s '91 wi	34	34	34
10 Wabash 4s '71 wi	77⅝	77½	77½
6 Warner Bros 6s '48	86¾	86¾	86¾
10 Warren Bros 5s '41	103½	103	103½
5 West Shore 4s 2361	43¼	43	43
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	41	41	41
1 Westn Md. 5½s '77 A	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Westn Md 4s '52	84½	84½	84½
2 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	26	26	26
1 Westn Pac 1st 4s asd	26	25¾	26
11 Western Un 5s '51	83⅝	83½	83½
13 Western Un 5s '60	79¼	78½	79
5 Western Un 4½s '50	82½	82½	82½
8 West El&Mfg 2¼s '51	101½	101⅜	101⅜
1 Wh & L E 4s '49	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
4 White Sti 3½s '66	93	93	93
8 Wis Cen 4s '49	39	39	39
64 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	32⅝	28¼	32¼
5 Young S&T cv 4s '48	102¼	102¼	102¼

Foreign Bonds

2 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	71¼	71¼	71¼
2 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	71¼	71¼	71¼
8 Argentine 4½s 71	77½	77½	77½
1 Australia 5s 55	62	62	62
3 Belgium 6s 55	93¾	93¾	93¾
33 Brazil 8s 41	30	30	30
10 Brazil 6½s 26-57	30	30	30
4 Brazil 6½s 27-57	30	30	30
5 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	30	30	30
10 Buen A 4½s 77	63½	63	63½
1 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	64¼	64¼	64¼
3 Buen A 4½s Jan 76	64	64	64¼
7 Canada 5s 52	101½	101½	101½
2 Canada 4s '60	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Chile MtBk6½s57asd	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Chile MtgBk6s61asd	15	15	15
1 Chile 6s 60	18	18	18
15 Chile 6s 60 asd	16¾	16¼	16¼
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
6 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	16¼	16¼	16¼
29 Colomb 3s 70	26½	26½	26½
3 Colom Mt Bk 6½s 47	28¾	28¾	28¾
1 Copenhag 5s 52	32	32	32
5 Denmark 6s 42	48	48	48
4 Met Water 5½s 50	58	58	58
5 Minas Ger 6½s 58	15¾	15¾	15¾
3 Panama 5½s 94 A st	65½	65½	65½
2 Porto Aleg 8s61	15	15	15
1 Porto Aleg 7½s66	14¼	14¼	14¼
10 Rio de Jan 8s46	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
10 de Jan 6½s53	13⅝	13¾	13⅝
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s66	15¼	15¼	15¼
5 Sao Paulo St 7s40	61	61	61
2 Sao Paulo St 6s68	29¼	29¼	29¼
7 Serbs Cts Sl 8s62	7¼	7¼	7¼
13 rug a] 33/4s&4¼s'79	56¾	56¾	56¾

Total today, 4,256,800; previous day, 7,295,700; week ago, 7,037,000; year ago, 6,100,400; two years ago, 4,626,100; Jan. 1, to date, 990,937,300; year ago, 963,726,475; two years ago 757,434,525.

U

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Am Loco pf	$1.75	..	June 24	June 9
East. G&F Asso 6 pf 75c		..	July 1	June 15
Industrial Silica cum pf	$1.62½	..	June 10	June 1
Irving (John) Shoe pf	37½c	..	June 15	May 29
Robbins & Myers $1.50 cum pfc pf	37½c	..	June 15	June 8
Wood (Alan) Steel Co 7 pf	$1.75	..	June 20	June 10

Interim

Cuban Atl Sugar	$1.50	..	June 10	June 8

Extra

Abbott Lab	10c	..	June 30	June 11
Browne & Sh Mfg	50c	..	June 10	May 29

Irregular

Ark Western Gas	$3	..	June 5	June 1
Hamilton Watch	13c	..	June 15	June 8
New Mex East Gas	10c	..	June 15	June 5
Northland Greyhd	75c	..	July 1	June 20
Ryan Aero	10c	..	June 25	June 10
Smith (A O) Corp	50c	..	June 20	June 10
Western T & Staty	50c	..	June 30	June 19

Increased

Ottawa El Ry Co.	50c	..	July 2	June 10

Initial

Atlas Imperial Diesel Engine Co	15c	..	June 20	May 29
Intl M& Chem pf	$1	Q	June 30	June 22

Final

Marconi Intl Marine Commu Co, Ltd, Am dep rec for ord reg	9 1-5c	..	May 29	May 14

Reduced

Alleg Lud Steel	35c	..	June 30	June 10
Cont'l Dia

Local Classified
(Continued)

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Private room, bath; near First Church; private entrance; $150.00 season 10 weeks; linens furnished. Mrs. Engstrom, 15 St. Davids Place, after 5:30 p. m.

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A	N	I	■	P	O	P	P	Y	■	E	M	U
M	D	■	H	U	T	■	E	N	S	■	S	S
U	■	W	■	S	U	S	A	N	■	L	■	T
E	Y	E	S	■	S	E	R	■	B	E	T	A
L	A	B	A	N	■	V	■	P	R	I	A	M
■	H	■	B	A	S	I	L	I	O	■	S	■
P	O	O	L	E	■	L	■	G	O	O	S	E
H	O	N	E	■	A	L	T	■	D	R	O	P
I	■	E	■	K	N	E	E	S	■	D	■	O
L	O	■	H	A	T	■	N	E	T	■	T	N
I	D	A	■	R	O	B	O	T	■	S	O	Y
P	E	N	M	A	N	■	■	R	A	N	D	O	M

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EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 6-6773 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KROLL *The Jeweler*
Fine Holmes and Edwards Sterling Inlaid Silverware for the Bride, and Gruen Watches for the Graduate, make choice, appreciated Gifts.
Divided Payments Up to 10 Months
534 MAIN STREET *Next to Muirs*

SPORT CLOTHES for fun in sun
BERNARD'S
The Women's and Children's Shop
530-32 Main Street

LINCOLN STORAGE WAREHOUSES
Moving—Packing—Storage
New and Used Furniture
54 Years Serving Northern N. J.
75-85 Main Street Or. 5-5300

JEWELRY CRAFTSMEN
Repairing—Replating—Cleaning
Bead Stringing for your
SILVER—WATCHES—JEWELRY
589 Central Ave., Over Sears Roebuck

Specializing in
Cleaning of Household Furnishings
elegante dry cleaners
15 Washington Place Orange 5-6729
Fur Storage
Fully Protected and Insured

Chas. T. Honecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

C. A. LUND
The Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—Old Gold and Silver Bought
617 Central Ave. at Harrison St.
Or. 3-4990

GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.
Radios and Radio Service
Wiring and Repairs
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances
18 Washington Place Or. 3-8505

GUILLAUME HAIRDRESSERS
specialize in
TURBANWAV
The Heatless Permanent
84 No. Walnut St. Or. 5-9750

THE CORSET SHOP
Let Us Solve Your Corset Problems
We Know How
558 Main Street Phone
Near Washington St. Orange 3-7379

NORRIS and BRODY
Superior Market
GROCERIES
FRESH FRUITS and VEGETABLES
Free quick delivery 80 Greenwood Ave.
Or 4-7715 East Orange

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
15 East Palisade Avenue
HABERDASHER
Englewood 3-4152

HACKENSACK

FEIST BAKERY
Known Far and Wide as Bakers of the Best
"Look for the Orange Box"
"Our five expert girls insure prompt service"
247 MAIN STREET

ORITANI FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
Flowers for All Occasions and Unusual Selection of Pottery
286 MAIN ST., Near Library Hack 2-6416

HADDONFIELD

"Outfitters for Gentlemen"
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Arrow Shirts—Interwoven Socks
J. B. Simpson — Custom tailored suits
111 KINGS HIGHWAY HADDONFIELD

WARREN'S RICHFIELD SERVICE STATION
Richfield Gas, Richlube Motor Oil
Washing and Waxing—Ignition and Battery Service—Lubrication—Brakes Relined and Adjusted
WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER CARS
Phone Had 8958—if no answer, call Had 3969-W for Nite Service

Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
KOHLER'S
We carry a full line of
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
423 HADDON AVENUE
Phone Haddonfield 1709
Free Delivery Open Evenings

Kingsway Hardware
Corner Haddon Avenue and Kings Highway
Paints, Glass, Housefurnishings
Haddonfield Distributor for
The new Kem-Tone Sherwin-Williams Modern Miracle Paint
Phone 2100 M. Orlando, Prop.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW JERSEY

HOBOKEN

EDWARD RATHJEN
Dealer in High Grade
BEDDING—FURNITURE—UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers Made to Order
Mattresses Made Over
Polishing and Cabinet Work
Phone HOboken 3-1129 Estab. 1920
1000 BLOOMFIELD STREET

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE, BER 3-8100

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches. Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St. Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay 3-4600

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone S. Orange 2-1584 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Sunshine Vanilla Wafers, large package 19c
Ten B Low Ice Cream Mix 2 cans 55c
Fancy Jersey Strawberries
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

MILLBURN

THE SUBURBAN APPAREL SHOPPE
COTTONS
For Street, Sports and Afternoon Wear
Play Suits and Slack Sets
$3.98 to $14.98
Mill. 6-1520 325-A Millburn Ave.

HARVEY J. TIGER
Hardware and Housewares
ELECTRIC FANS
LAWN CHAIRS
TENNIS SUPPLIES
FISHING TACKLE
Mill. 6-0469 324 Millburn Ave.

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1280, 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOUIS HARRIS
FOUNDED 1875
Montclair's Department Store

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980

Order Fuel Oil From
HARRY F. KNIERING
707 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE MO. 2-2324
Representing
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.
A 24-hour delivery service is maintained and large storage tanks are always filled with fuel oil in case of emergency.

Anderson's Flowers Inc.
4 and 6 South Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

THE SPINNING WHEEL, Inc.
Service and Civilian Yarns
Free Instructions
27 Church Street Montclair

Est. 1880 62 Years Continuous Service
Henry Becker & Son, Inc.
"EXCLUSIVELY"
GRADE "A" DAIRY PRODUCTS
Tel. Caldwell 6-2000 Farms and Main Office at Roseland, N. J.

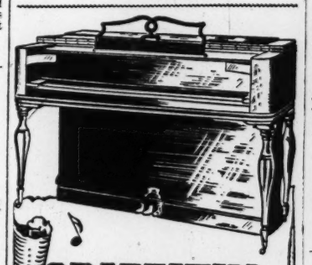
NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

Stephen E. Van Zandt

Building, All Trades
Roofing
Insulation
Maintenance—Jobbing
Phone Montclair 2-4809

NEWARK



GRIFFITHS
"The Music Center of New Jersey"
• STEINWAY • KIMBALL • CHICKERING • MUSETTE • MINIPIANO • HAMMOND ORGAN and SOLOVOX • RADIO-PHONOGRAPHS
SMALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
605 BROAD STREET • NEWARK, N. J.
236 MARKET STREET • PATERSON, N. J.
238 W. FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
278 HOBART STREET, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

WISS
94th Anniversary
For our 94th Anniversary Sale we have marked down hundreds of Wiss quality gifts. The savings range from 10% to 50%.
FOUNDED 1848
Wiss
New Jersey's Leading Jewelers
665 Broad St. 22 W. Park St.
Newark, N. J.
Convenient Divided Payments

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

A. C. BERTHOLON INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2246

CHARLES E. FLACCUS
representing
Lazarus Printing Company
Printers • Stationers
84 Clinton Street, Newark, N. J.
Telephone Mitchell 2-2838
COMPLETE LINE OF OFFICE AND FILING SUPPLIES—FINE PRINTING

S. FELDMAN & SONS, Inc.
DRY CLEANERS AND LAUNDERERS
For the Quality Minded
We call and deliver in Newark and suburbs.
Offices in Newark and suburbs.
ESTABLISHED 1905
Phones: Ma. 2-3660—Or. 4-7475—So. 2-7620

NUTLEY

MORRIS' CONFECTIONERY
561 FRANKLIN AVENUE
Home-Made Candy
Fancy Ice Cream Forms for Graduation Parties and Every Occasion
Ice Cream Cakes

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE
(Continued)

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All lines of Beauty Culture by trained experts
Permanent Waves 3.00 to 7.50
"Our Work is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 3-9516 337 MAIN STREET

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream. Toilet Requisites. Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

Remember Dad, June 21st
Shirts, Ties and Socks
The Morris Shop
296 Main Street, Corner ay Street

SOUTH ORANGE

ALBERT VOSS
Circulating Library
Stationery, Toys, Games
Waterman Fountain Pens
4 So. Orange Avenue SO. 2-3366

PASSAIC

BANK of PASSAIC and TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of Federal Reserve System

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic, Garfield, Clifton, Rutherford, Paterson, E. Rutherford, Radburn, Wallington, Nutley, Carlstadt, Bloomfield, Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

SEARS • PASSAIC
Shop at Sears and Save
214-216 MADISON STREET
Tel. Pas. 2-10100

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
PATERSON—HACKENSACK

ABBOTT'S DEPARTMENT STORE
634 Main Avenue
PASSAIC, N. J.

THE SERVICENTER
Courteous BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN *Service*
Main Avenue, Corner Autumn Street
Passaic Avenue and Prospect Street
Passaic, N. J. Tel. Pa. 2-9611

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-6597, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIFFEN'S
Picnic Goods
Porch and Lawn Furniture
FULL LINE OF FLAGS
24 Somerset Street Plainfield, N. J.
Telephone Plainfield 6-0005

For Quality, Economy and Promptness
See us—We call for and deliver without charge.
Lightning Shoe Repairing Co.
204 East Front St. Opp. Strand Theatre
Tel. PL. 6-2637

MRS. G. O. KELLER INC.
Telephone Plainfield 6-0100
Other Towns WX 2100 (No Toll)
Cor. South and Leland Avenues
127 Park Avenue
PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY
Cleaners, Dyers, Cold Storage and Rug Cleaning

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTSWEAR
131 Park Avenue Plfd. 6-2776

SAVON CLOTHES SHOP
Featuring
ANGLO-CRAFT $29.50
Hand Tailored Clothes
182 E. Front St. Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Plenty of electricity—more home enjoyment
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD 6-1707

ROBERT LIPTON, Inc.
Jewelers
206 West Front Street
Est. 1892 Tel. Pl. 6-5269

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

RUTHERFORD

Werners
You may not be able to find every type of shirt or underwear that you liked by ARROW, but we can still offer finest styles by ARROW, VAN HEUSEN and MUNSINGWEAR.
5-7 SYLVAN STREET RU. 2-1178

SUMMIT

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
AT SUMMIT, N. J.
Raymond W. Stafford Office:
Developer 100 Ashland Rd.

JOSEPH O. CHRYSTAL, Inc.
24-Hour Metered Deliveries
Special Service Rates
With Yearly Oil Contracts
FUEL OIL
Nights, Sundays and Holidays Sum. 6-2808
387 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-0271

TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

Individual Flat Silver Service Settings
Holmes & Edwards Silver
For Hope Chest Collections Are Being Featured at
NAPOLI'S
Jeweler
454 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-1656

UNION CITY

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' DRESSES
Silk—*Alterations Free*—Cotton
Ready-to-Wear
Also Coats and Silk and Nylon Hosiery
ROSE M. BOENING STYLE SHOP
3210 Bergenline Ave., bet. 32nd and 33rd Sts.

WEEHAWKEN

EWE'S
The Home of Good Ice Cream
Delicious sandwiches served at all times.
4220 Park Avenue, Weehawken, N. J.
Opposite 43rd Street

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-4947, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

Westfield Flower Growers
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL
Day: WEstfield 2-3650
Night: WEstfield 2-5555
Springfield Ave., Westfield, N. J.

EDITH HATS
$2.95 to $7.50 Headsizes 21 to 24
DRESSES
$3.95 to $8.95 Sizes 12 to 44
WRAIGHTS DRESS SHOP
58 Elm St. Phone Westfield 2-3418

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Walk-Over Shoes
for Men
NÉE DELL SHOE STORES
171 E. Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

Wesley R. Braunsdorf Associates
—Insurance Counselors
Life—Annuity—Fire and all forms of Casualty Protection for clients who appreciate conscientious and impartial analysis and counsel.
53 Elm St., Westfield, N. J. 2-3115

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library — School and Office Supplies — Blank Books — Greeting Cards — Gifts
35 ELM STREET WESTFIELD 2-0583

CHATTIN BROTHERS
Awnings—Shades
Venetian Blinds
Canopies for Weddings
New Providence Rd. Tel. We. 2-0032
WESTFIELD, N. J.

MARTHA LORTON CANDIES
HOME MADE ON PREMISES
13 Elm Street Tel. We. 2-1904
WESTFIELD, N. J.

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad JEWELER
6011 BERGENLINE AVENUE
Near 60th Street
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

WEST NEW YORK
(Continued)

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS KEM-TONE
Paints any surface. Washable, quick-drying.
FRED GOLDMAN
3113 Bergenline Ave.
Dial Union 3-3934

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

KOEHLER BROS.
Coal—Charcoal—Coke
North Seventh Street Bridge
Allentown : Pennsylvania
Telephone 5350

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
Outfitters to Men and Boys
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street
Play Clothes for the Summer

Frank, Rescoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Penn.
Women's and Misses' All Wool Bathing Suits
$5.00

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN.

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
INCORPORATED
Know Where Your Laundry Goes
DRY CLEANING
We own and operate our own plant
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 4400

MAIN LINE—Wayne

Phone Wayne 1035
LA CASA HAIR STYLISTS
specializing in feather haircut and permanent wave
Corner Lancaster and No. Wayne Ave. Wayne, Pa.

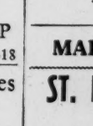
PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9194, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 WEST CHELTEN AVE PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective

Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger 3819

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
WITH LIMITED VACATIONS this year more time will be spent at home. Brighten up your house with an attractive Nordano Bronze Fruit Bowl.....$17.50
100 SOUTH 13TH STREET



THE PERFECT GIFT
for Any Occasion
A FINE WATCH
Hamilton, Longines, Elgin and Gruen.
RITTENHOUSE 7440
GUERRY & RIESTER
44 SOUTH 16TH STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $.....for.....year or.....months, beginning with the current issue.

RATES
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12

NAME.....
STREET and NUMBER.....
CITY and STATE.....
MC-3

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA
(Continued)

Permanent Waves
Special Process for Fine and White Hair
FRANK GITTLER
Room 707, Penfield Bldg. 1328 Chestnut St. Pen 5519

KOPPELMANS
selling
Ladies' Shoes for $2.00 and $3.00
Dresses and Slack Suits and other merchandise still way below ceiling prices.
30 SOUTH THIRD STREET

OTTO DURR
Offers his expert services in all branches of
HAIRDRESSING
1420 Chestnut Street Rit. 1285

Conserve Fuel—Help Self and Country
Barrett ROCK WOOL
INSULATION and ROOFING
B. E. Beneyfield 4217 Regent St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. EVERGREEN 8316

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

the STURGIS store
Greene Street and Chelten Avenue
Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4611
Women's Smart Accessories
Hosiery • Handbags
Handkerchiefs • Costume Jewelry
Umbrellas • Gloves, etc.

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
MEMBER F. T. D.
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA
Telephone Germantown 5795

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Jackson 4073. Hours 10 to 2 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHURCH and COMMERCIAL
PRINTING
The H. & P. Printing Company
2440 Brownsville Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.
CArrick 0415

Orr's Flower Shop
OF SHADYSIDE
Member F. T. D.
735 South Aiken Avenue
Phone Mayflower 3114-5

Bead Restringing (Plain and Special) Gifts
Every Day Cards Jewelry Repair
Clarice May Hamer's
BEAD STUDIO
201 Pitt Nat. Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBERT HENDERSON COMPANY
Plumbing and Heating Contractors
5527 Walnut Street
Phone Mayflower 4373 Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

J. A. GESLER
563 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue, Pa.
Dry Goods — Notions
Men's Wear
Juniper 0137 Hemstitching

There is no substitute for Quality!
Call Linden 6100
For Fine Foods and Meats
Free Delivery
BELLEVUE MARKET
LINCOLN AT SPRAGUE

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1032 9 to 12 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A Pennsylvania Institution
ESTABLISHED IN 1856
Serving Berks County for the past 66 years . . .
Quality, Values, Surety, at
POMEROY'S

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

E. S. Kerper, Pres. M. A. Mosser, Treas.
GLENSIDE FUEL CO., Inc.
Cleaner Coal
1114 Allegheny Ave. Dial 34761

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

WAGNER'S
Shoe Repair Shop
This Place Is the Home of Satisfaction
19 N. Sixth St. Reading, Pa.

SAM HECKMAN
Rugs for Every Need
614 Penn Ave., W. Reading DIAL 2-2031
Open Eve Until 8 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON

Going-Away Presents for the Boys
Graduation Presents
Wedding Presents
And don't forget
FATHER'S DAY—JUNE 21
PUHL & ZIMAN
The Leather Mart
211 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

Coursen's
Fine Groceries and Meats
345 Jefferson Avenue
Tel. 2-8201

For Yourself or for the Bride or Graduate
RAE WATKINS
offers a wide selection of
PRETTY THINGS
Hosiery, Lingerie, Handkerchiefs, Handbags, Housecoats
430 SPRUCE STREET

SEWICKLEY

PERL & REICHBAUM
425 Beaver Street Tel. Sewickley 1104

Frank Menz
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired Bell Work
413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1096

SWARTHMORE

SPOONED ICE CREAM
Has a Grand New Taste!
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
We Sell Defense Stamps

Try SNIDER'S
Catsup, Chili and Cocktail Sauces
MARTEL'S

SNOWDEN'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
18th Century Furniture
LARGE GIFT DEPT.
Media

THE NEW
Palm Beach Suits
Just Arrived
BUCHNER'S

Open Evenings
SWARTHMORE BOOK SHOP
BOOKS ADVERTISED IN
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
401 Dartmouth Avenue Phone 0926

UPPER DARBY

Florida Oranges at their best!
"The Cream of the Crop"
from selected groves
Taste the difference
ORANGES—PACKED BASKET, 60c
GRAPEFRUIT—LARGE SEEDLESS 8 for 30c
THE ORANGE CAR
West Chester Pike, just west 69th St. Term. 157 E. Chelten Avenue, Germantown

HELEN'S BEAUTY SHOP
"Michael"—Hair Stylist
69th St. Theatre Bldg.
Garrett Road Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 114 Phone for Appointment

"Famous Brand" Cancellations
Shoes for Men, Women and Children
Not rejects or damaged shoes but "First Quality" from "Famous Makers"
"FINE SHOES FROM FINE SOURCES"
Sheppard's
CANCELLATION FOOTWEAR
6808 Market Street Open Eves.
Upper Darby, Pa. Blvd. 9797

For Outdoor Play
Gyms—Sand Boxes—Swings
JONAS
Toy and Stationery Shop
7028 TERMINAL SQUARE
BOUL. 2284 OPEN EVES.

Gerlach's
Jewelers
GRADUATION AND WEDDING GIFTS
SKILLED REPAIRING
6915 Market St. Blvd. 0415

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

INTERBORO LAUNDRY Inc.
Quality Laundry Services
Dry Cleaning of the Better Class
Serving Delaware County, West Phila., and the Main Line
PEMBROKE AVE. LANSDOWNE, PA.
PHONE MAD. 8400

WILKINSBURG

—Famous Goods by Famous Makers—
Suits, Topcoats, Shoes, Hats, Ties, Shirts, etc.
DASCH'S MEN'S WEAR
Wilkinsburg's Largest Men's Store
800 Wood St., at South Avenue
Phone: PEnhurst 4600

CALDWELL & GRAHAM
DEPARTMENT STORE
SEW AND SAVE
Spring wash fabrics now on sale.
McCall, Simplicity and Butterick Patterns
Penn. Ave. and Wood St. CH. 0143

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Apodictical — *Ap'-o-dik'-ti-kal* (first *a* short, *o* quick-long as in obey, both *i*'s short, second *a* clipped-short as in account).

"That which is demonstrable," "capable of sure proof." Seems to have come into English en the seventeenth-century enthusiasm for classical coinages. Usually these were Latin; but here is a Greek one, and proving serviceable in philosophical discussions.

Despotic—*Des-pot'-ik* (all vowels short).

"Arbitrary," "in the manner of a despot." In Milton's time the form was "despotical." Shaped after an Aristotelian adjective, the meaning of which comes down.

El Dorado — *El do-ra'-do* (*e* short, first *o* quick-long as in obey, *a* as in arm, second *o* long).

"The Land of Gold." A Spanish locution, inherited from the vocabulary of the English voyagers and explorers.

Etham (Ex. 13:20)—*E'-tham* (*e* long, *a* short).

In eastern Egypt, explained in Bible dictionaries as on the route of the Jewish Exodus. Location not closely determined.

Quaternions (Acts 12:4)—*Kwa-tur'-ni-unz* (*a* as in sofa, first *u* as in urn, *i* short, second *u* clipped-short as in circus).

Wycliffe starts use of this word in his version of 1380, and other old translators take it up. Its meaning obviously corresponds to that of the Greek word of the original text, "group of four" persons or things. An American Translation has "squads," a modern military term which no doubt accurately represents the passage in Acts. "Quaternions" in today's language seems mostly confined to mathematics.

Succoth (Ex. 13:20) — *Suk'-oth* (both vowels short); by Webster's second choice, a long *o* may be used in the second syllable.

First halting place of the Israelites when on the march from Egypt and Pharaoh. Hurlbut's "A Bible Atlas" notes that the location is unknown.

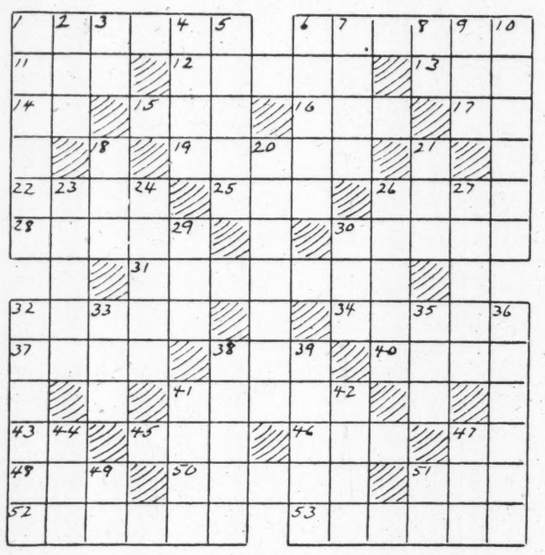
Winged — On the question whether a one-syllable or a two-syllable pronunciation is preferable, Webster's and the Oxford Dictionary divide, Webster's eliding the *e*, as in past participle forms generally, and Oxford retaining it, perhaps on the ground that the word is more adjective than participle anyway, though possibly for reasons of euphony. But Webster's grants that in certain rhetorical situations two syllables are appropriate. Naturally, two syllables are right in poetry when the meter demands them. Both Chaucer and Shakespeare, not to mention a multitude of other writers, seem plainly to call for two here and there. In many instances when the scansion of a line requires one syllable, editors have indicated the elision of the *e* by an apostrophe, "wing'd."

A Verse for Today . . .

Ye shall not be afraid of the face of man; for the judgment is God's.
—DEUT. 1:17

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—You would expect to get what fish from Columbia River?
6—What is a sharp, slender fragment?
11—What is a blackbird of cuckoo family?
12—What is State flower of California?
13—What is a bird of Australia?
14—What is the Cockade State (abbr.)?
15—A shanty is what?
16—Being.
17—Steamship (abbr.).
19—What was first name of Miss Anthony, famous woman suffragist?
22—Circular spots on peacock's tail are called what?
25—What is a varying weight of India?
26—What is second letter of Greek alphabet?
28—What Biblical character was Isaac's brother-in-law?
30—In Greek legend, who was father of Paris?
31—Who is music master in opera "Marriage of Figaro"?
32—What English playwright wrote "Paul Pry"?
34—If everything promises success, what "hangs high"?
37—What is used for setting razors?
38—High in pitch.
40—What is a small droplike candy?
41—Knickerbockers terminate just below what?
43—Behold!
45—If you wore a bowler, it would be what?
46—What is any device for catching?
47—What is a symbol for thoron?
48—What is first name of Miss Lupino, cinema star?
50—An automaton is what?
51—What is a Chinese liquid sauce for fish?
52—What do you call a teacher of handwriting?
53—Who is hero of a novel by Smollett?

Down

1—What was first name of Gompers, English-American labor organizer?
2—Conjunction.
3—What is a Chinese unit of weight?
4—What is a musical work?
5—What is name of the south wind?
6—What weapon was used by Achilles?
7—What is a seaport city of Massachusetts?
8—Who was one of Odin's brothers?
9—What is a river of Germany?
10—Who is chief of Persian mythical heroes?
18—What is a texture spun by various insects?
20—What place is scene of Mozart's "Don Giovanni"?
21—What is a Hawaiian garland?
23—Who is one of humans subject to Houyhnhnms in Swift's tale?
24—What mammal is related to the martens?
26—What do you call the eggs and young of the bee?
27—Gluck's opera "Armide" is founded on poem by whom?
29—How is "no" written in poems by Robert Burns?
30—Swine.
32—What was middle name of Sousa, American bandmaster?
33—How many acts in Bizet's "Djamileh"?
35—What is a city of Nebraska?
36—What do you call one whose name is so prominently connected with anything as to be a figurative designation for it?
38—What was first name of Dvořák, Bohemian composer?
39—What is Tamino's singing voice in "The Magic Flute"?
41—What is a river of Russia which flows to sea of same name?
42—What is a bristlelike organ?
44—Poem.
47—Also.
49—Article.
51—The pasqueflower is State flower of what State (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

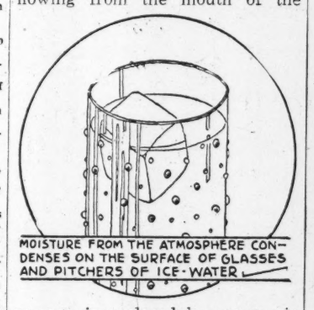
How Water Can Be Obtained From the Atmosphere?

The air which we breathe contains more or less moisture in the form of water vapor, an odorless invisible gas. Warm air can hold more water vapor than cold air, so when moist warm air strikes a cool surface, some of its water vapor condenses, forming droplets of water on the cool surface. This is why the chill surfaces of cold-water pipes, glasses and pitchers of icewater, etc., are frequently studded with drops of moisture.

In hot dry regions, such as Libya, Dalmatia, the Sahara, etc., various means have been employed to obtain water from the atmosphere by providing huge cool condensing surfaces over which the warm air is made to flow slowly and deposit its water. Because of the high cost of construction and upkeep, the condensing surfaces are not cooled artificially. Instead, advantage is taken of the wide difference between day and night temperatures in those regions.

One type of water-condensing structure consists of a sugar-loaf shaped building about fifty feet high with holes in the top and bottom for the circulation of air. The amount of inner condensing surface is greatly increased by a network of partitions within the building. The outer walls are at least six feet thick. The building produces water during the day and cools itself by night.

In the Sahara region long subterranean passages are dug into the slopes of mountains. These passages, which are large enough for a man to walk through upright, are several miles long. They are connected with the surface by air tubes at 75-foot intervals. Cool air flowing from the mouth of the



MOISTURE FROM THE ATMOSPHERE CONDENSES ON THE SURFACE OF GLASSES AND PITCHERS OF ICE-WATER

passage is replaced by warm air drawn down the air tubes, and the smooth, cool inner surface of the passage condenses the moisture by cooling the air. The water obtained may also be augmented in some cases by subterranean seepage into the passage.

Condensation also will take place on artificial heaps of stones. Such heaps, about 10,000 feet square and 30 feet high, were used by the ancient Greeks to supply water to a town on the Crimean Peninsula, and have been estimated to have produced more than 500 gallons of water a day.
—W. P. Keasbey

?—Write Your Caption—?

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Allen Sutter, San Francisco

Readers are invited to submit appropriate captions for the above photograph, and on Wednesday, June 10, the best 10, with the names of the contributors, will be published on this page.

Brevities

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Due to stage a comeback—the old-fashioned man who went for a walk Sunday afternoons.

Chicago Daily News: Until quite recently the committees on uses for the new leisure had thought of everything but work.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Wilderness Library

Lonsdale, Ark.

A few years ago a young man entered the backhill country of Newton County, Arkansas, with an unusual mission in mind. He was a college graduate and deeply interested in young people. After taking a claim in an isolated section of the Ozarks and starting a goat ranch as a means of livelihood, he opened a "Wilderness Library." Starting with a hundred or so of his own books, the little library soon became known and books poured in from far and near. The library now has several thousand volumes and is a cultural light in the backhills.

Hillmen and hillwomen, boys and girls, tramp many miles through the hills to borrow books from this unique library. The librarian is never too busy with his goats to give attention to his patrons. It is a free library with no fees of any kind.

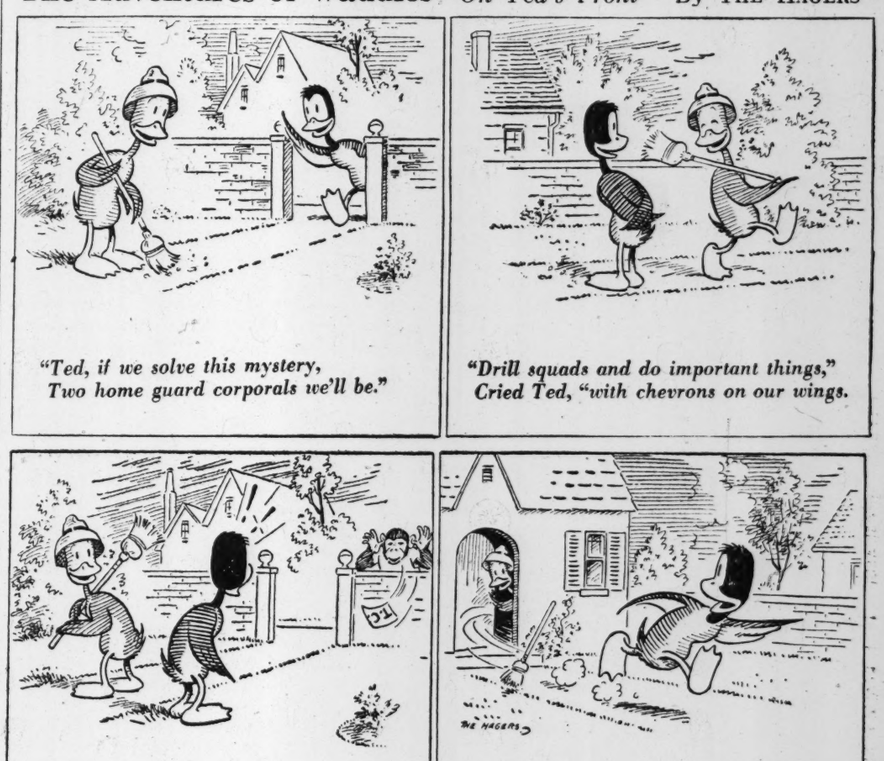
Did You Know?

Over 1,200 Indians have enlisted in the Canadian armed forces.

Electric kettles of porcelain now are sold in England for the first time.

The highest quality refined granulated sugar is 99.5 per cent sucrose.

The Adventures of Waddles—*On Ted's Front* By THE HAGERS



"Ted, if we solve this mystery, Two home guard corporals we'll be."

"Drill squads and do important things," Cried Ted, "with chevrons on our wings.

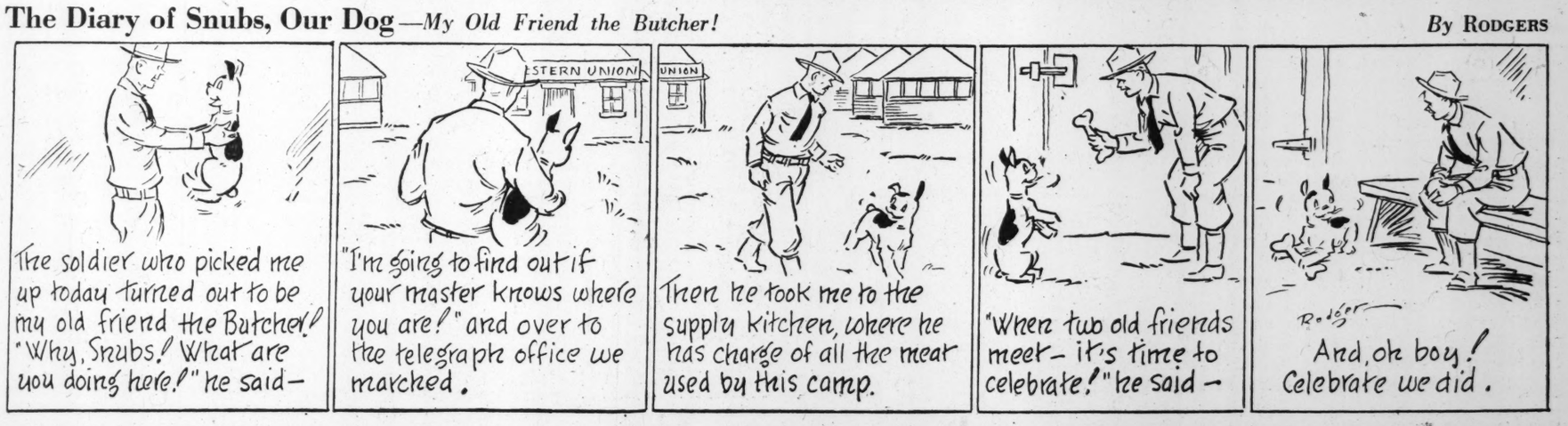
I'll wear the medal I once won When I knocked out that long home run."

"This is no ninth-frame rally, Ted. We've got to catch that ape!" I said.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Try It on Your Budget* By LE PELLEY

SAY... WHERE'RE YOU GOING WITH ALL THOSE THINGS FROM THE STORE ??
I'm CARRYING MY SHARE FOR VICTORY
YOU KNOW... SAVE GASOLINE, RUBBER TIRES.. AND ALL THAT....
BUT CAN'T YOU EAT JUST WHAT'S IN YOUR GARDEN?
WELL... YES... BUT IT'S NICE TO HAVE A BALANCE —
A BALANCE ?
SURE! YOU CAN'T EAT SPINACH EVERY DAY !!! YOU SHOULD HAVE A BALANCE
..I'LL HELP ALL I CAN
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*My Old Friend the Butcher!* By RODGERS


The soldier who picked me up today turned out to be my old friend the Butcher! "Why, Snubs! What are you doing here!" he said—
WESTERN UNION
"I'm going to find out if your master knows where you are!" and over to the telegraph office we marched.
UNION
Then he took me to the supply kitchen, where he has charge of all the meat used by this camp.
"When two old friends meet—it's time to celebrate!" he said—
Rodgers
And, oh boy! Celebrate we did.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Gas" Rationing in the West

Residents of southwestern and middle western oil-producing States foresee themselves figuratively wading in a sea of gasoline as a result of present trends in the war's effects. This situation partly accounts for the furor that is being raised by western members of Congress over the contemplated extension of gasoline rationing to include the entire United States after July 1.

In order to produce aviation gasoline by present processes the refineries have to skim off the more volatile fractions of the petroleum, which leaves large added quantities of automobile grade gasoline as an unavoidable by-product. Military airplanes of the United States and United Nations soon will be calling for aviation gasoline at a rate of more than 100,000 barrels a day. Already, in turning out half that quantity of aviation fuel, the refineries are producing more automobile gasoline than they can ship away.

Thus the paradox of surplus gasoline in the West and gasoline shortage in the East is attributable to two causes: (1) the production of automobile fuel as a by-product of the needed aviation grade gasoline for military purposes, and (2) the lack of transportation over the submarine-infested coastal tanker route which normally supplies the East Coast with motor fuel and fuel oil.

But there are reasons for asking the extension of this rationing to the West, even though the excess of gasoline pushing the storage capacity there might at first make it appear foolish. For one thing, no matter how much wishful thinking may be done on the subject by politicians or others, there is imperative need to save rubber—in the West as in the East. And rationing of gasoline would compel some drivers, who apparently will listen to no amount of advice or warning, to conserve their tires for their own use. The urgent and compelling purpose behind nationwide gasoline rationing is not to save gasoline but to save tires.

In addition, it is possible that reduced gasoline consumption in the West would make possible the transfer of some railroad tank cars and motortrucks to equalize the distribution in the East. At the same time, provision by the Government of an agency to buy up rubber for reclaiming would help convince many persons of the need to save rubber by saving gasoline.

A better public understanding of the situation is needed in both East and West. Fuller information would help each section to understand the other's problems and sentiments. For all its host of publicity agencies, the Government would profit by a better job of public relations in advising citizens just why and where gasoline rationing is necessary.

Safety and the Razor

One may be reminded of another army by the WPB order freezing all the safety razors in the manufacturers' stocks for the immediate use and benefit of the United States armed forces. Tradition has it that Alexander, planning his conquest of the world, decided to do it with a beardless army. Soldiers then wore beards, and enemies grasped each other by them in personal, hand-to-hand combat. A beardless soldier, as Alexander saw, would have an advantage over an antagonist with this convenient handle. He set out on conquest with a smooth-chinned army.

One does not know how this was individually achieved. There were certainly no safety razors such as are now reserved for soldiers. One may have read that the Greeks and Romans used tweezers to remove beards, but one remains skeptical about that. The process demands too much patience. One cannot imagine a Macedonian army doing it that way without a reluctance that would have amounted to revolution and stopped Alexander before he got started. The unsafeguarded steel razor of another generation, still wielded by fearless barbers, was generally introduced less than two centuries ago. This, however, was an improvement in steel manufacture and had been long preceded by razors which, if not just as good, answered the same purpose for chins that wagged in taverns in the reign of Anne and earlier chins that came over with William the Conqueror.

Generations have gone alternately whiskered and shaven, whiskered and shaven. Razors are several times mentioned in the Old Testament; but research has not told us what the razor was like with which the helper summoned by Delilah "shaved off the seven locks" of Samson's infatuated head. It has been thoughtlessly argued that the invention of the safety razor created the present shaven era; it is just as likely that a pendulum swing of fashion from beard to beardlessness created the safety razor. However that may be, it is good to know that freedom's soldiery need have no such handle for the enemy to grasp.

Brazil Mans the Guns

Mexico's entry into the war as a full member of the United Nations has already deeply impressed the peoples of Brazil and Chile. Both admire Mexico. Both are reassessing their own attitudes toward the war.

More than coincidence appears in the start of Brazil's "shoot-on-sight" order against U-boats on the same day that Mexico's Foreign Office announced that a state of war existed. Prior to the Mexican action, Brazil had protested the sinking of its ships, but came slowly to the unlimbering of guns. When its aircraft did go into action to protect off-shore shipping lanes it took a swift, sharp toll of undersea raiders.

Chile, quickly responsive to events in Mexico because these two countries are the only ones with leftist Governments in Latin America, has heard a rising demand for the rupture of diplomatic relations with Axis members.

The same indiscriminate submarine warfare that drove Mexico to war within 20 days, has been directed with special fury against Brazil. Another Brazilian ship just torpedoed brings the total to eight, and another damaged. The Nazis have not forgotten that Brazil by its strong stand at the Rio de Janeiro consultations swung South America toward the United Nations.

Even Argentina has just officially acknowledged that its tanker Victoria was attacked by a U-boat. The ultra-conservative Castillo Government had sought to avoid such a finding.

So the U-boats, while cutting into shipping services, are cutting away also barriers that remained between American nations. Under common danger, these nations are uniting for defense of their free heritage.

C. I. O. and U. M. W.

The showdown between Philip Murray as head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and John L. Lewis as president of the United Mine Workers of America, which largely launched the C. I. O., is more than a personal drama. It is a contest between rival basic methods of labor organization.

Mr. Murray has come to exemplify moderation, voluntary co-operation, and loyalty in helping to win the war. Mr. Lewis for decades has run his union with a heavy fist, brooked no opposition, and in the last two or three years has become tinged with more than a shade of isolationism.

Most of the C. I. O. unions, having started under Mr. Lewis but having been relieved of his leadership by a wrong political guess, are evidently happy at the change from the despotic toward the democratic in their methods. The miners' union, however, still dominated by its president, is expected to leave the C. I. O. some time this year.

In addition it is branching out in its U. M. W. "District 50," which begins with the coal by-product chemical industries and expands to include all sorts of occupations from cosmetics workers to farm owners. Having participated in breaking the C. I. O. away from the American Federation of Labor, and having lost control of the younger organization, Mr. Lewis and his personal followers appear to seek means to carve out a third labor empire.

The response of labor in general to this tactic, or rather absence of response, begins to give a cheering example of the isolationist isolated. If dictatorial leadership as expressed in Mr. Lewis tended to ignore such dictators as Hitler and Mussolini so long as they kept to their own fields, the American labor movement was more deeply aware of the threat to its own freedom to organize and even to exist. Thus the C. I. O. is consistent with the fundamentals of American trade unionism in turning its back on a personal sense of leadership and supporting the voluntarism represented by Mr. Murray.

Speaking of Congressional elections, there also exists the danger that voters will merely find out that their man got an X card, and vote against him on that account.

They have ceilings in Germany, too—but not, at present, over the Lebensraum.

Rhine Frontier

March, 1936, is often set as the date on which the French and British lost their chance to stop Hitler. Will June, 1942, come to be similarly marked as the time when eventual defeat of Hitler was made certain?

It was in March, 1936, that Hitler seized the Rhineland. Cologne and Essen have inaugurated in June, 1942, a British bombardment of the Rhine industrial and rail centers which if maintained may largely nullify the advantage the Nazis seemed to gain when they tore up the Locarno Treaty.

Hitler's seizure of the Rhineland was supposed to have taken the military heart out of the network of alliances with eastern European countries—Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Yugoslavia—by which France had attempted to hold Germany in check. So long as it was occupied by the French or open to occupation, Germany could be seriously threatened from the West—and the little States on her eastern border thought they had some chance of standing up to Berlin.

Considerations of this kind and some hints of the role of air power caused Stanley Baldwin and later Franklin Roosevelt to say: "Our frontier is on the Rhine." Today the phrase has new meanings.

To the Germans, reported evacuating Rhineland cities like Aachen, Düsseldorf, and Mainz in a mass migration, it holds the possibility of rendering that great border section—never too fond of Naziism—a weak spot both in morale and in military power.

To the United Nations it means that a way has been found to get over the Westwall, to destroy vital German arsenals and to disrupt supply lines which bind France and Belgium to the Nazi chariot. It means that as American bomber forces are added to the beautifully organized British armada something like a Rhine frontier in the air may be established.

To Eastern Europe—both to the stout Russians and to the little Nazi slave States against which President Roosevelt has just asked Congress to declare war—it means that Nazi power must be diverted to the West. They doubtless believe that much more than bombing will be required to restore the position before Hitler marched into the Rhineland, and enthusiasm in Britain and America might well be restrained by the same thought. But hope, not lessened by apparent Nazi failures in Libya and Russia, rises.

Our Readers Say—

"Oil in Your Lamps"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In view of our Government's urgent demand for oil to use in material defense, the following stirring call for us all to keep our lamps filled with the oil of Spirit, in this midnight hour, seems worthy of the widest circulation:

OIL IN YOUR LAMPS
Ruth Cramer

Oil in your lamps! The midnight hour
Draws near when not by might nor power
Alone is stayed the ruthless horde
Who spare not flame nor fire nor sword;
"But by my Spirit," saith the Lord.

Oil in your lamps, great halls of state.
On freedom's altar consecrate
Your arms, your all. Rededicate
Your lives to purpose high and great,
Not petty strike nor dross of hate.
Oil in your lamps, O halls of state.

The foe with cunning subtlety
Or open thrust by land and sea
Confronts you. Right with valor wins.
Be not partakers of their sins.
Oil in your lamps!

Oil in your lamps, brave marching men.
Courage, with righteous zeal; and when
The skies seem darkest reckon then
On strength beyond your human ken.
God is your strength, brave marching men.

Oil in your lamps! The Bridegroom comes.
Though hushed his step 'neath beat of drums,
The tramp of feet and cannon's roar,
He silent comes. The open door
Waits all in flesh-bound prison camps
Whose lamps are trimmed. Oil in your lamps!

This poem was first published in the Watertown (N. Y.) Times.

New York (MRS.) KATE B. GILLPATRICK

Grog for Plane Spotters?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An item in the Oshkosh Daily Northwestern states that "Peter Siskind is working out arrangements to provide all airplane spotters on Manhattan's tall buildings with a hot grog, gratis."

It is rather amazing how so many people today can be hoodwinked by man's common enemy, liquor. To my way of thinking this is just another subtle method of sabotage.

It behooves us to watch out for the Fifth Columnist, John Barleycorn.

(MRS.) KATHERINE YOUNG

Oshkosh, Wis.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

No Time to Take Our Eye Off the Job

A British Flier Says Good-By to a Southern Town

Part of the RAF is training in the United States—mainly in small towns in the South. One of the British boys who trained at the flying school near Montezuma, Ga., wrote the following letter to the Montezuma Citizen & Georgian when he left, addressed "To the People of Montezuma." It reveals the depth of his feeling about what the little Southern town and its people had meant to him.

It is not easy to say good-by. It is like a cold wind that has crept into the room, driving away the warmth that was there a moment before.

By the time that you read this I shall have left the United States of America. But I did not want to go without saying a few words to you about what it has meant to me to have been here and to have lived among you, and in that way to express my thanks for all that you have done for us here. For Montezuma has been for me, as I know it has for many others, something more than a name, something more than rather a beautiful place where one finds watermelon and fried chicken. Montezuma has come to mean something very like home.

* * *

And so as I leave here it is not only of the big cities and the lights and the cars and all the other indications of an advanced civilization that I am thinking; but it is of a small town with green trees and pleasant houses and the kindest people on earth, a town which in many ways is like an English village, which has opened its arms to us all, and where I have been happy these past few weeks. Far from the noise and din and the incessant, insistent bustle of a large city, you go upon your ways with peace and with ease among yourselves; and in the midst of a world that is torn by strife and conflicting ideologies, in a world racked by intolerance and greed, in a world that has been turned upside down by the indescribable, maniacal cruelty . . . in a world of chaos and bombs and war from which we have come, the peace and the contentment and the calm that we have found here has come to have a very special meaning.

Here, for all too short a time, I felt as if I had stumbled again out of the darkness upon all those things that make life worth living. One tended perhaps, when surrounded by war and rumors of wars, to lose sight of that art of living which you have so rightly cultivated. Perhaps, too, you will never quite know how we felt when we experienced those moments of peace and quiet away from it all which showed us more than ever before the true things for which we are fighting; how the kindness with which we have been met here, and the hospitality of your people, will remain with us forever.

You have, I think, in Montezuma an ideal worth fighting for, worth dying for. And as I was driven about your town, and made friendships which have meant such a lot to me, as I went to your Sunday School and your church, saw the impressive opening of your school, and lived among you, I felt completely at home and I thought that I would like to have a house here for my own and live my life upon your model. That is the highest compliment that I can say to you. And it was not given idly. In fact, so well have you done your job of making us feel almost a part of your own families that I left Montezuma with an undeniable lump in my throat and an unquellable tear in my eye, and an aching pain deep in my heart.

* * *

I shall remember sitting on the porch of a house, rocking myself in one of those quaint chairs that you have. A kitten lay asleep upon my lap. There was no sound save the talk of the crickets that came to me through the darkness. The stars nodded silently in the sky. They knew. From their seats on high they can see all over the world. And as they see the bloodshed and the brutality that are going on elsewhere, they must look kindly upon you. And so I caught a glimpse of peace again, peace from war, so that I could sit again like this in the darkness, alone, and have no fear. Perhaps you will see now why Montezuma has meant so much.

And if I might, without impertinence, venture one word further about you, it is to say that I hope you will never cease to tend the very pleasant garden that you have made here for yourselves. The sun is shining on Montezuma now. May the cloak of darkness and of tyranny be ever from it so that when on some future and very happy day I come again to Montezuma I shall leave it then as I leave it now, forever in my heart. Goodnight. JOHN BURNEY

Mirror of World Opinion

Let's Freeze Social Experiments

Why not freeze social experiment where it is? Surely, at a time like this, controversial issues should be shelved and, as well, programs that are certain to cost great sums, while giving only dubious guarantees of value and success, should be dropped.

Industrial News Review recently discussed one of these social projects, long the subject of dispute, which is said to be contemplated during this crisis. The project is the socialization of medicine. Says The Review:

> While war news grips the headlines and the attention of the people, a movement is underway that would regiment the practice of medicine in this country. It is now urged that the social security taxes be increased 1 per cent. The additional revenue raised would be used, in part, to guarantee every insured worker and his dependents hospitalization benefits to the extent of three dollars per day during illness.
>
> The effect of this on hospitals would be obvious. First, few if any hospitals could care for patients at three dollars a day and long remain in operation—the rate is completely inadequate. The inevitable result would be forced deterioration in service to meet the arbitrarily fixed price. Second, the voluntary hospital system . . . would be discouraged. In the long run, the plan would open the way for additional government encroachment into all branches of medicine—and once that happened, socialized medicine would become a fact.

We think the socializers err especially in their seeming confidence that the majority of the people would welcome socialized medicine. We believe the majority is flatly opposed.—*Helena* (Mont.) *Independent.*

The Wide Horizon

Hate on the Air

By Guy Natusch

SYDNEY, N. S. W.

The radio has brought a new weapon to modern warfare. In a split second a short-wave radio station can send throughout the world the words a leader wishes to reach his own or enemy peoples.

Because the democratic peoples are allowed to listen freely, their leaders sometimes feel it necessary to counteract, or correct, impressions picked up by their peoples from enemy radiocasts. Naturally they also use the new weapon, the radio. Not always, perhaps, do they use it wisely: a new weapon, until thoroughly understood and mastered, may be extremely dangerous.

Here in Australia there has been much discussion concerning a propaganda series, "The Japanese as he really is," radiocast nightly late March and early April, by order of the Department of Information. That there were many people eager to gather firsthand impressions of the enemy who had pushed so rapidly down the Pacific was soon made plain. Obviously there had been a wide listening public for the series, for, after the first few radiocasts, criticism, most of it adverse, began to flow in. Incidentally the full publicity allowed to the protests was one of many proofs of freedom exercised by democratic peoples.

* * *

Main points made against the talks were that they were cheap, vituperative, and melodramatic in character. Opinion of the churches was taken to be summed up by a written protest from the Anglican Archbishop of Sydney, Dr. Mowll, who wrote, *inter alia*: "Let our propaganda be realistic by all means, but let it also reflect that sober impartiality which is the distinguishing feature of British propaganda and a worthy characteristic of a ruling nation. . . . German propaganda in the last war erred by the very excess of unfavorable comment which I am indicating. Many neutral observers felt that a distorted picture was presented. It seems to me most necessary to avoid this suggestion. Perhaps more in the asides than in the actual facts recorded does there seems to be a tendency to unbalanced utterance in these recent talks."

Dr. C. E. W. Bean, who has just completed his Official History of the A. I. F. in World War One, joined the body of protest. He described the talks as "theatrical outbursts" composed largely of "screeching threats alien to the Australian spirit and character," which made Australia appear as "a frightened boy loudly bragging to keep his spirits up."

There were many other critics, including a leading Sydney newspaper which declared: "If any stimulus were necessary it would not spring from a torrent of cheap abuse and futile efforts in emulation of the excesses of the notorious Goebbels. This sort of 'propaganda' can have only the most damaging reactions against popular faith in the understanding and ability of the authorities."

* * *

Minister for Information, Senator Ashley, at first brushed criticism aside. The talks, he said, had been prepared by persons who had lived in Japan, knew its history and understood the character of its people. Moreover, he claimed that they had a sound factual background and were fully supported by the British Government's disclosures of atrocities in Hong Kong. "In my opinion," he added, "the Department is doing a real service in depicting the Japanese as cruel and vile."

When more criticism followed, Senator Ashley replied that it would not cause him to curtail the period for which the radiocasts would be made. But the critics continued their onslaught and drew the attention of Prime Minister John Curtin to the "bad psychology" used in the talks. He suggested that the critics should send a deputation to Senator Ashley.

It was then that Senator Ashley announced that the "hate" talks would soon end—not because of criticism, he declared, but because the series would have been completed. He repeated this, in effect, when the deputation of citizens met him.

On one point deputation and Minister for Information were in agreement, namely, that there are still Australians who need shaking out of their complacency into a realization of the dangers of Japanese aggression. Whether that will be done in future by "calling names" over the radio and the dramatizing of atrocities, or by a more restrained and objective presentation remains to be seen. Indications are that the "Hymn of Hate" method will be returned to the Axis Powers, as unwanted by the democracies.

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